

The Nation

VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 965.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1883.

PRICE 10 CENTS.

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Alphabetized, first, by States; second, by Towns.

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CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

THE WEEK.....	519
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:	
How the Reform is Working.....	522
The Voting Power of Stock.....	522
Art Unions.....	523
SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE:	
A Southern "Experience Meeting".....	524
CORRESPONDENCE:	
State and Local Taxation.....	525
Political Algebra.....	525
Our Coast Defences and the Navy.....	525
Decay of Spruce in the Adirondacks and Northern New England.....	526
Other-Worldliness.....	526
REVIEWS:	
James's Wild Tribes of the Sudan.....	529
Life of William Rollinson Whittingham.....	530
Teographical Determination of Longitudes in Japan, China, and the East Indies.....	530
Slavonic Literature.....	531
Political Recollections.....	532
Index Canonum.....	532
The Prometheus Bound of Aeschylus.....	533
Recueil de Lettres Allemandes.—The German Newspaper Reading-Book.....	533
The Story of my Heart.....	534
BOOKS OF THE WEEK.....	534

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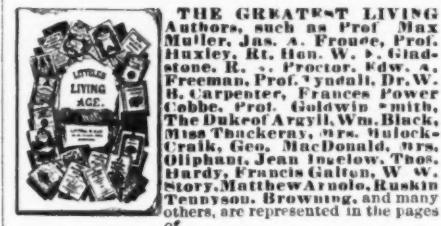
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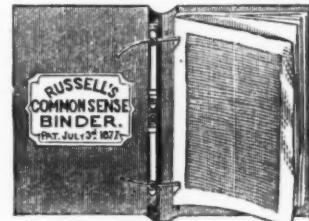
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Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1882.....	1,516,844 85

Total Marine Premiums.....	\$5,929,538 43
----------------------------	----------------

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1882, to 31st December, 1882.....	\$4,300,305 90
Losses paid during the same period.....	\$2,013,767 35

Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....	\$823,304 50
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The Company has the following Assets, viz.: United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks.....	\$8,974,558 00
Loans, secured by Stocks and otherwise.....	1,575,500 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at.....	531,118 15
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....	1,725,575 02
Cash in Bank.....	364,923 85
Amount.....	\$13,171,675 02

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1878 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the sixth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1882, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the first of May next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

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LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

NEW YORK CITY, December 3, 1883.

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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1883.

The Week.

SPEAKER CARLISLE's committees are arranged very nearly as they had been guessed at by the Washington newspaper correspondents. Mr. Morrison is Chairman of the Ways and Means, and his colleagues are divided in such manner, politically and otherwise, that the country need feel no alarm on the subject of the tariff. Apparently Mr. Abram S. Hewitt will have the casting vote on the committee as between the extremists on either side, and it may be added that this responsible position could not be held by one better fitted in the present condition of things to fill it. Mr. Hewitt's views were given at length and with precision during the last session of Congress. His standing as a manufacturer ought to assure the protectionists that their interests will not be wantonly attacked by his vote, while his speeches will satisfy most of those who are classed as revenue reformers. Mr. Morrison was entitled to the Chairmanship upon grounds of long service as well as of familiarity with the business appertaining to the committee. It will be remembered that he was Chairman of the Ways and Means under Speaker Kerr. Mr. Randall is at the head of the Appropriation Committee, and Mr. Tucker leads the Judiciary. The latter is evidently a strong committee in its personnel. We regret profoundly that the Banking Committee should have at its head an enemy of the national banking system, and that the Coinage Committee should be under the lead of the author of the Bland bill.

The withdrawal of Mr. Ker from the prosecution of the Star-route cases, and the rumored withdrawal of Mr. Merrick, have started afresh the old charge that there is no sincerity in the Government's course in this matter. John A. Walsh appears as the chief spokesman of this view now, and declares positively that the "prosecution is not honest as a whole, and has not been since the death of President Garfield and the retirement of Mr. MacVeagh." He says there has never been any intention to bring Kellogg to trial, and intimates that he will be allowed to escape in order to secure for the Administration the Louisiana delegation to the next Republican Convention. He charges especial insincerity upon George Bliss, through whose conduct of the cases "all the wealthy mail contractors have escaped altogether, or had their cases referred to arbitrators." It is impossible to say how much truth there is in these charges. Much that Mr. Walsh asserts is clearly unjust to the prosecuting officers of the Government, and is evidently the outcome of bitter personal animosity. While it cannot be denied that the prosecution as a whole is a lamentable failure, and that all the big rogues have escaped justice, it must be said that the ablest and most sincere prosecution possible might not have had any better

success, so long as the final decision had to be made by a Washington jury.

The process of expounding the Democratic doctrine of "a tariff for revenue only" is going on steadily in the Democratic papers, and it is very interesting reading. Some of them continue to say that a tariff for revenue only means out-and-out free trade—Cobden Club, British gold, pauper labor, and all. The *Nashville American* takes this view and denounces the great Democratic commentator, Mr. Watterson of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, as the secret enemy of the Democratic party and, in fact, just as bad as David A. Wells. The *Courier-Journal* accordingly acknowledges that this is "a serious arraignment," and proceeds to explain how the matter stands. This is how it is: In 1856 the Democratic party demanded "progressive free trade." In 1876, it demanded "a tariff for revenue only." After the election the Republicans, in spite of their boast that the tariff for revenue only had defeated Hancock, felt that they could not rest safely on the existing tariff, and got up a Tariff Commission to make a sham revision of the tariff. The Democrats, however, thoroughly exposed them and drove them "speechless" from the Senate chamber. Now the Democrats have come forward again to perform the tariff revision which the Tariff Commission defeated. A further elucidation of the matter has since appeared in the same journal, however, which admits that the phrase "tariff for revenue only" may have "to slide," but it will be succeeded by another phrase meaning the same thing, which is, it appears, that no more revenue shall be collected "than is required to support the Government economically administered." "This is all there is in a tariff for revenue only," and all that the election of Carlisle means.

The *New York Sun* is still, however, as much puzzled as ever, and does not seem to know what will result from the situation. If the anti-protection movement in the Democratic party continues, it says, it will ruin the most available Democratic candidates, such as McDonald, Hendricks, Morrison, Hoaldy, and Carlisle, but it says nothing about what its effects will be on the illustrious Holman. There will be nobody then left except Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Flower. But Hewitt is too much committed to free trade, so there remains only Mr. Flower, whom it endorses as a good Protectionist; so good that it apparently thinks he could be elected on a free-trade platform.

A systematic and almost brutal project is being carried out by the Republican Congressmen to squelch Keifer. He supposed that when Mr. Phelps, as the spokesman of the new Congress, withdrew all his objections and asked him to make him a visit and bring his trunk with him, and that when, following this interesting diplomatic manœuvre, the

Republican caucus renominated and the Republican members almost unanimously voted for him for Speaker, he had been completely vindicated from the "aspersions of a corrupt and unscrupulous press." He accordingly came to the front promptly as the leader on the Republican side. The first blow came when he offered a resolution for adoption. Mr. Hiscock offered a substitute, and to Keifer's astonishment nearly the whole Republican force voted for the substitute. On Thursday a resolution of inquiry was introduced and referred to the proper committee, designed to ascertain the truth about Keifer's conduct in discharging a competent stenographer at the close of the last session, in order to enable his nephew to draw the stenographer's vacation salary of about \$3,000. Some very annoying questions were asked him on this point. Later in the day he took the floor as the advocate of an amendment to the rules appointing a special committee on woman suffrage. When he arose the correspondents vacated the reporters' gallery in a body, and when the vote was taken the resolution was lost simply because Keifer advocated it. All this is deserved, but how much better it would have been for the Republicans if they had spared themselves the necessity for it, by giving him the one adequate and appropriate snub in the beginning—that of refusing him the "empty honor" of a renomination.

The final letter in the Canal correspondence appeared on Friday, but added nothing material to the controversy. As Mr. Frelinghuysen seems to rely greatly on legal doctrines affecting ordinary contracts between man and man, and continually talks about the "consideration" of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the "voidable" character of the agreement owing to a "failure of consideration," we may suggest that there is another legal principle which in in an ordinary court of law would be conclusive. Blackstone and Kent long ago showed that there can be no binding contract without a thing to contract about. Now in this case the thing which the parties intended to contract about—the Canal—is wholly non-existent. There is no canal, and consequently there is no contract. If Mr. Blaine had thought of this, how it would have delighted him!

There was some interesting discussion of the Mormon problem at the dinner of the Brooklyn New England Society on Friday. Mr. Beecher, who was the principal speaker, took strong ground against the somewhat popular notion that polygamy can be suppressed by the army and navy, and said, very truly, "that this question, like every other moral question, has got to be treated by moral means, and not by the law of violence. Every man," he added, "that wants to extirpate any form of mistaken belief in politics or religion by law and stricture and force, is a Puritan pure and simple," but he might better have said that

he is a bad politician, who knows little either of human nature or of the history of his race. The speech was all through good reading for those clergymen who are fond of the bayonet as a reformatory implement. The Rev. Dr. Newman, who followed him and apparently represented the other view, whatever that may be, held that the first thing to be done in this matter was to declare that Cannon, the Utah delegate, "had no right to a seat in the Congress of the United States." What the second thing to be done was, he did not clearly state, but as well as we can make out it was "to legislate against polygamy on the ground that it is a fraud, that it defrauds a man of his rights," because "if one man has a right to twenty-five wives, he thereby defrauds twenty-four men out of their natural rights." The way in which this legislation is to suppress polygamy he did not explain, probably by making the Mormons ashamed of themselves. The polygamists would put away their extra wives, we suppose, on learning that they were evidence of fraud towards unmarried men.

The "convict" case which has lately been argued at great length in the Supreme Court of Georgia, has cast grave doubts upon the legal character of the several penitentiary companies who control the convict labor of that State. These companies, having obtained leases of convicts for twenty years from the State, have sought to enjoin the keeper of the penitentiary from delivering to the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad Company a certain number of convicts granted it by legislative acts and resolutions passed after the making of their lease. It was maintained that these acts and resolutions impaired the obligation of the State's contract with the penitentiary companies. It is perfectly clear that if they are private corporations, they can with propriety complain of any legislative interference with their property rights. But it was beyond question proved that the act which sought to incorporate them was unconstitutional, and one of the companies had in effect acknowledged it by having secured a charter from the Superior Court, which alone has power to create such corporations. If these companies, then, are corporations, they are public corporations. As such, it is to be supposed, the Supreme Court of Georgia is anxious to consider them, wishing to uphold a lease peculiarly advantageous to the State, and yet being unable to do so without confessing that the lessees are mere money-making corporations, to whom has been transferred the police power of the State; for if it holds that they are what Georgia is pleased to have them considered, mere governmental agents, it will be constrained, of course, to decide that contracts with such may be altered and even abrogated at will by the State. This would, indeed, be alarming to the lessees, for there are plain indications in Georgia of a growing desire to resume legislative control of convicts. The lessees cannot be sustained in this action upon the idea that they are partnerships, for the names of no partners are disclosed, as is required in pleading. As the original contractors with the State were forbidden by the Act to transfer their interest in the

lease, such a disclosure might, it is thought, prove fatal to them, by showing that there had been a departure from its terms. As private corporations they have no legal existence. As public corporations they have no cause of complaint. It is difficult to say what character the Court will give them, for it is well known that, though presumed to be governmental agents, they have the odd features of stockholders. It is not improbable that every difficulty may be escaped by calling them quasi-public corporations.

The Boston Civil-Service Reform Association have called Mr. Long and Mr. Ranney to account for voting for Mr. Keifer for the Speakership, by asking them for what reason consistent with their avowed support of civil-service reform, they voted for him. They both answer that they had no idea that the issue of civil-service reform was in any way involved in the contest. Both say, too, that they understood that Mr. Keifer had rendered important aid in passing the Civil-Service Reform Act. He may have done so, but they apparently forgot his own performances as a civil-service reformer in his dealings with the House stenographers.

The *Financial Chronicle* has an important article on "Government Land Sales," showing the amount of public lands disposed of during the past six years in the several States and Territories, as indicating the direction in which population is moving. The total number of acres disposed of in the year 1883 was 16,830,455. The table of largest sales, in the order of magnitude, is as follows:

	Acres.	Acres.	
Dakota.....	6,689,595	Mississippi.....	516,511
Nebraska.....	1,315,104	Oregon.....	499,770
Minnesota.....	1,292,969	Louisiana.....	487,594
Kansas.....	808,655	Arkansas.....	460,656
Washington T'y.....	763,779	Wisconsin.....	454,002
California.....	704,274	Florida.....	434,749

Texas is not embraced in the list, as the United States have no public lands in that State. The list includes lands sold for cash, and taken under the Homestead and Timber Culture Acts. The sales for six years have been as follows:

	Acres.	Acres.	
1878.....	8,855,781	1881.....	8,379,518
1879.....	8,049,259	1882.....	12,526,262
1880.....	9,000,495	1883.....	16,830,455

The increase of sales during the past two years has been very marked, being at the rate of 50 per cent. in 1882 over 1881, and 40 per cent. in 1883 over 1882. This extraordinary addition to the producing power of the nation, the *Chronicle* argues, must soon tell favorably on the existing business depression, for although the opening of new territory cannot be expected to show full results in the first or even the second year after settlement, "yet when it is remembered that during the two years since the depression set in, more than twenty-nine and a quarter millions of Government acres have been entered upon, it will readily be seen what a wonderful recuperative power this continued opening of new territory offers."

As the new year and the meeting of the Legislature approach, the railroads are no doubt getting their free passes ready and pre-

paring to correspond with members on the subject. Politicians have recently discovered a way of making a little reform capital out of this effort to corrupt them by spurning the offer of a pass in the press, publishing the "tender," and also the scornful refusal with which it is met. Such correspondence is instructive as far as it goes, but in the case of legislators of good reputation it is unnecessary, as they are not suspected, while suspected members are not cleared of suspicion, even by the most thorough advertisement of their little spurn. The only way to let the public fully behind the scenes, as we have suggested before now, is to make the companies publish a dead-head list every year, after the adjournment. A comparison of votes with rides enjoyed would probably throw a flood of light on the winter's work.

The hanging of O'Donnell has led to a meeting in Washington in which two or three Congressmen paid their tribute to the Irish vote. Mr. Robinson, of New York, demanded the recall of Lord J. Russell Lowell, Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, maintained that O'Donnell had been illegally convicted, and Mr. Finnerty declared that the President ought to have demanded the respite of O'Donnell for ninety days, and, in default of it, have suspended the diplomatic relations. He predicted that if, in consequence of this stern course, England had sent her fleet out here, she would have got the worst of it, as in the war of 1812. Mr. Belford, of Colorado, maintained the right of every man to kill a "sneak," and declared that had O'Donnell been tried in Colorado he would have been promptly acquitted. The bitterest rebuke, however, called forth by O'Donnell's execution, is the formal resignation by Mr. John Joseph Ryan of his American citizenship, and the return by him of his naturalization papers to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He scorns to be any longer the citizen of a republic which allows American citizens to be hanged abroad when they commit murder, or allows them to be imprisoned when they blow buildings up, under sentences which have not been approved by Irishmen in this country.

The movement for the protection of American labor against foreign emigration seems to be spreading. According to a despatch from Pennsylvania, the miners in the Connellsburg coke regions have determined that "the Hungarians must go." If it were not for the anti-Chinese law and the well-known feeling in this city about the cheap Italian laborer, we should have taken the anti-Hungarian movement to be a joke of some free-trader. The complaint against them is that they are crowding out the local Pennsylvanians, who we presume are of Irish extraction, that they are "filthy in their habits, living on what Americans could not eat," that they are very immoral, and "unscrupulous," and ignorant, and also that they "will not become naturalized citizens," and cause a general loss of time and labor in attempts to elevate them in the social scale. Therefore they must go. After all, is this a "crusade," or is it a joke?

Interesting and edifying information about Mr. Blaine continues to accumulate. A correspondent of one of his most devoted organs visited him in his "workshop" in Washington a day or two ago, and found him at a "great big table" loaded with manuscript, proofs, and documents. The "great statesman" seemed to be engaged in revising some proof-sheets of his book, and was not overjoyed to be interrupted. He was polite, however, and was gracious enough to say that "he was in love with his present work, and should hereafter follow the pursuit of writing. Nothing he had ever done was so in harmony with his tastes, and he was never so contented and happy." Another correspondent has been examining the State of Maine on the subject of Blaine as a Presidential candidate, and has found a great cooling off in enthusiasm for him there. He has also discovered that Blaine does not expect to be nominated next year; that he looks forward to 1888, and intends in the meantime to complete his "history," which "will be his monument." His chief aspiration outside of the monument is to be Secretary of State under the next President, in order to give the American Jingo policy that fair trial which he does not believe it has yet had.

The Hebron clergyman who, in the guise of a powerful sermon on "Polygamy," made a rattling attack upon one of his church members who had recently married a fourth wife, is in danger of losing his position. It will be remembered that the situation in which the assailed man was placed was an extremely trying one. His divorced third wife was present in the church when the sermon was preached, and was seated where she could fix her eyes upon the victim and see how he stood the attack. He was naturally much displeased by the occurrence, but, after calling the pastor a "liar and a hypocrite," he sold his house and left the town, leaving the pastor apparently master of the field. This retreat was, it seems now, a mere ruse on the part of the polygamous member. He took up his abode in a neighboring town, and began operations for undermining the minister. He has succeeded so well that it is now believed in Hebron that the minister will have to "go." All the people of the community who have been divorced, and all those who hope to be, have joined forces against him. The prevailing feeling among them is that the present tendency of the rural pulpit to descend to personalities must be checked by a decisive rebuke of some sort.

The business of drawing pen-photographs or paragraph portraits of eminent authors, statesmen, dry-goods men, monopolists, prima-donnas, tenors, and poets, for the press is now well established, but the vocabulary of these word-pictures is hardly as definite and exact as it might be made. We have before us a column and a half of such sketches, recently published in an esteemed Boston contemporary, admirable in their way, but in which the description would hardly enable the reader to identify the person described on a casual meeting. For instance, we find a lady described as "medium-complexioned," "pleasant-featured,

comfortable-looking," and "middle aged." Another is put down as "a magnificent blonde of generous proportions, with charming eyes of a hazel cast." A good deal of pains seems to be taken, in the case of men, to make the description hinge upon the way of wearing the beard, though sometimes without much result: e.g., —'s "gray hair and side whiskers are sometimes allowed to grow as they please, free from the pruning of the tonsorial shears," and this is followed by the extraordinary statement that "his ears are not always observable on account of this capillary growth." The remarkable thing about the descriptions is that so many of them refer to a "medium" or average, assumed to be generally known, the persons described being characterized by their approach to or departure from a medium stature, a medium height, or a medium complexion. Work of this sort, when really good, is always anonymous, but the sex of the writer may generally be made out. It is an unfailing mark of the masculine pen-photographer that he dwells with interest upon the weight of the person described, while the lady personnellist, if we may call her so, usually makes more of age and dress, particularly in the case of her own sex. Thus, in the list before us, one lady is put down as "very fond of dress, . . . not invariably suited to her advancing years." A woman is apt to be a good judge of such matters as these, but how the men in the business get at the weight of their subjects it is hard to conjecture.

A novel method of forging a will has come to light in England in the case of Priestman against Thomas. A gentleman named Whalley died, leaving a will written, as many wills are, on white paper, by which he bequeathed a property of \$300,000 to his attendant, Thomas, an ex-railway porter. This was a great surprise to Mr. Priestman, a natural son of the testator's, who had good reason to expect the property himself; but everything appeared to be regular, and Thomas compromised by taking \$85,000. This large sum of money so turned Thomas's head, that he waved a piece of blue paper at Mr. Priestman as the latter drove by his widow. For some reason Mr. Priestman jumped at the conclusion that this piece of paper was the missing will in his own favor. The result was a lawsuit in which it appeared that the only genuine part of the "white" will was the signature. Whalley had been induced by Thomas to dictate a letter in pencil on a sheet of white paper to Priestman, but had signed it in ink. Thomas had then rubbed out the pencil marks, written in a will, and got some friends to witness it. The pencil marks were rubbed out with bread crumbs, but, as the event proved, this was a bad plan. The effect of rubbing pencil marks out by such means is not to destroy them altogether, but to raise the fibres of the paper so as to cover them. After a time they get smoothed down, and then the concealed marks come to light again. This, at least, is the testimony of Mr. Holmes, the Queen's librarian, in the case, and the reappearance of the old marks in the "white" will corroborated what he said.

The disorders often produced in court-rooms nowadays, by the replies of the prisoner to the question whether he has anything to say why judgment should not be passed upon him, have led to some inquiry into the reason for the practice. There is little doubt that it was originally asked before prisoners were allowed counsel, to enable them to move in arrest of judgment. As all such matters are now in the hands of counsel, the opportunity given to the prisoner does not seem to help him in any way, but it enables him, if he has a mind for it, to make an inflammatory stump-speech on the infamous way in which he is being persecuted, which is sure to find a prominent place in all the papers next morning, leaving matters at issue, however, exactly where they were before. On the conviction of Poole, for instance, for the murder of Kenny in Dublin, the prisoner, being called upon in this way, appears to have made some remarks in glorification of murder in general, or at any rate of murder as practised by him, and wound up with proposing three cheers for the Irish Republic. It would seem to be a simple matter to get rid of this abuse by requiring the judge to address his question to the prisoner's counsel instead of the prisoner. There is no hardship in this, as it merely places the conduct of this part of the defence in the hands which control all the rest of it.

The capture of Sontay by the French with trifling loss is not a great military exploit, but it is undoubtedly for the French Ministry a great political exploit. It enables them to take a bold front in the Chambers and show something for the large votes of money which they have been recently demanding, and which have begun to alarm the public seriously. The capture of Baeninh will probably soon follow, but the political troubles will not then be over. It remains to be seen what the occupation of a new territory will cost, and what China is going to do in the matter. Admiral Courbet apparently does not know whether the Chinese regulars really took part in the defence of Sontay or not, for it was evacuated during the night.

The latest report of the disaster to the Egyptian troops, near Suakim, given by an officer who was present, shows that it was by no means such an awful affair as has been represented. There were over 450 regulars in the party, besides sixty bashi-bazouks, and they had two field pieces and a mortar. The only enemy they saw was about 150 Arabs armed with swords and spears, and some with big sticks only, whom they at first kept at a distance with the field-pieces. But after a while they formed a square, and the square was actually broken by thirty men, whereupon those who were not killed took to their heels, the Pasha in command close behind them, and never stopped till they reached the sea. The British Consul, Commander Moncrieff, stayed behind and showed fight and was killed. But the bulk of the party seem to be alive and well, but with their confidence in the square as a military device much shaken.

HOW THE REFORM IS WORKING.

SOME of the Civil-Service Reform Associations have begun to take testimony with regard to the practical working of the act, and more particularly with regard to its effect in relieving members of Congress from the pursuit of office-seekers. The New Haven Association has received answers to its questions from Messrs. Hawley, Edmunds, Kasson, and Platt, all four conspicuous men, who are likely to observe the working of the law without any special bias either way. Mr. Hawley says "emphatically" that it has relieved him from the pressure of office-seekers, and it is securing the end for which it was enacted. Mr. Edmunds says that it has not done him much good in the way of relief, for the simple reason that seven years ago he relieved himself by declining absolutely to make any recommendations or requests on anybody's behalf. The only fault he has to find with the act is that it is not stringent enough, and that the President may break through it whenever he pleases. Mr. Kasson, who is a convert of the eleventh hour, bears much the same testimony. He says members of Congress are relieved from pressure with regard to all those offices which are covered by the act, and that its effect with regard to offices which it does not cover has undoubtedly been to diminish the eagerness and zeal with which applicants pursue them; but he doubts whether the law is improving the *personnel* and efficiency of the service, or rather says the question is "involved in doubt," without saying whose doubt. Senator Platt of Connecticut says that Connecticut Congressmen were troubled less than most others by office-seekers even before the act was passed, and that they are now not troubled at all by applicants for clerical offices, but he is as much troubled as ever by applications for his "influence" in the matter of promotion, and it seems to him that it would be peculiarly appropriate that the right to promotion, as well as fitness for an original appointment, should be determined by competitive examination, and he will be glad to see the operation of the act extending just as fast and far as it is practicable. On the other hand, the testimony of the Democratic Senators, although it has not been published in detail, is said to be very unfavorable. They have apparently experienced no relief from pressure whatever. If they are subjected to pressure, however, it is undoubtedly due to the fact that they are expected to disregard or overturn the law at the earliest possible moment. There has been no indication at any Democratic meeting or convention of any general acceptance of the law by the party, or of any intention of enforcing it, or allowing it to be enforced, one minute longer than can be helped. The orthodox party doctrine, in fact, seems to be that the whole thing is a piece of Republican humbug, intended for the sole purpose of enabling the party to retain possession of the offices after having gone into opposition.

Mr. Platt's suggestion with regard to the use of competitive examinations, for the purpose of promotion, touches on what is probably one of the most serious difficulties

in the practical working of the reform. There are certain fields in some of the departments—that of the Interior, for instance—in which the main element in the excellence of an employee lies in his special knowledge, and in which other qualifications count for comparatively little. In such fields a man's comparative fitness for a higher place can probably in most cases be ascertained by competitive examination with almost complete accuracy. But in most others to make promotion dependent altogether upon his ability to answer written questions better than rival candidates would strike a very serious blow at the responsibility which must be lodged in the hands of every head of the department. The chief of any office or establishment who does not know better than anybody else the relative value of his subordinates in almost all cases, is not fit for his place. As long as he retains it he must be assumed to know better, or he cannot be held with any fairness accountable for the way in which the work is done. The difficulty of fixing responsibility on the right person is the weak point in the whole American system of administration. The tendency of all changes in the nature of administrative reform for some years back in all the States has been in the direction of making this responsibility more clear and distinct, or, in other words, in the direction of making it easier for the voter to say, when things go wrong, who is to blame. If it should turn out that there was anything in the working of the Civil-Service Reform Act to hinder or divert this tendency, it would be unfortunate, both for civil-service reform itself and for the Government of the country. If the day should ever come when high officials would be able to say that shortcomings in their office were due to the unfitness of persons forced upon them for responsible positions by the new law, it would go far to condemn it utterly, and to commence a reaction which might carry us back irretrievably to the spoils system. It is in this matter emphatically better to rely upon the gradual dying out of the whole system of Congressional "influence" through the general discouragement given to it by the working of the act, aided by the increasing power of the resistance of Congressmen themselves, than to make any addition to the law which would be likely to interfere with the proper discipline and control of persons already in office. It is not at all likely that Congressional pressure about promotion will last very long after it has ceased to be of any use in procuring entrance to the service.

The addition to or extension of the act which we now need, is the repeal of the four years' limitation which the law of 1820 now places upon the tenure of offices not covered by the Pendleton bill. The mischief which this works has often been pointed out. There is probably no way in which it works so much mischief as in keeping alive the spirit or state of mind among office-seekers which made the Civil-Service Reform Act necessary, and which, in fact, created the spoils system. The reform will never be complete as long as there is a large body of persons of all ages in the country who are constantly think-

ing of the Government service as a means either of repairing broken fortunes, or escaping the sharp competition of ordinary business. It is this class which pesters Congressmen and makes politics corrupt, and it will not disappear until the whole service, as well as the clerical offices, is practically put out of their reach. We do not mean by this to say that places not now covered by the Pendleton bill, and held under the four years' tenure, should be thrown open to competitive examination, but simply that they should be held during good behavior, so that it should not be known to any one but the appointing power when a vacancy would occur, and that vacancies should not be made except for reasonable cause. As long as the whole country knows when an officer is to be turned out, there will be hundreds of persons kept from betaking themselves to some honest industry by the expectation that they can intrigue themselves into his place. It is right to add that those who advocate the repeal of the four years' tenure do not mean, as some have believed or tried to believe, any extension of tenure in the offices now covered by the Pendleton bill, but in those with which the Pendleton bill has nothing to do, and in which appointments are not made through competitive examination.

THE VOTING POWER OF STOCK.

SOME attention has been drawn recently in England to a plan for protecting the rights of minority stockholders in corporations, by doing away with the old rule which gives one vote for every share of stock. It is this which enables a single stockholder, by getting a majority of the stock into his hands, to outvote the whole host of little stockholders, and "run" the concern as he pleases. Formerly it was supposed that no harm could result from the majority principle, because the interest of the majority and minority would after all be only the interest of the corporation. But this, although true enough in the case of ordinary business concerns like a factory or an insurance company, does not seem borne out by the facts when we get into the region of the corporations whose stock is daily bought and sold in Wall Street, like railroads and mines. In these we frequently see a powerful operator get possession of a majority of the stock for the purpose of furthering some private scheme of his own, and it is possible for the great speculators by such means as this to ruin the minority interest, under guise of managing their property for them. In the Elevated Railway case now going on in this city, for instance, it is supposed that Jay Gould first depressed the stock in one of the companies, by a "bear" raid, helped by legal proceedings which he set on foot, then bought up the stock at low figures, and then, through the Board of Directors, made contracts with the other companies which he also controlled, the result being his own pecuniary advantage and the great injury of minority stockholders. According to testimony taken or offered in this litigation, notice in advance of an intention to "crack" the company was privately given.

Without going into the merits of these accusations, however, the precise truth of which will probably never come out, it is enough that operations which fall far short of a conspiracy to "crack" a company, and which are usually regarded as legitimate, may result in serious sacrifices of the minority's rights. The mere fact that one man can get possession and control and management of the entire property belonging, it may be, to a thousand small stockholders, and to a very great extent do what he pleases with it, is a serious matter, and this is what has recently happened in the case of a great English corporation, the Hudson's Bay Company; and something very like it always happens, unless the public is greatly mistaken, whenever a new railroad passes into the hands of the Brown, the Jones, or the Robinson "party." In England, attempts have been made, by a very simple device, to increase the power of the minority by limiting the voting power of stock. Thus, in the case of one railway, the London and Northwestern, every \$500 of the stock gives one vote, up to \$5,000; after that the voting unit is \$2,500 up to \$50,000; then one vote for every \$5,000 beyond. In the London and Westminster Bank, a holder of ten shares has one vote, but a holder of fifty has only two.

The equality plan in stock elections evidently rests upon the idea of identity of interest, and is inherited from a time when most of the extraordinary phenomena of modern corporate life were undreamt of. The old idea of a corporation was a concern which would need for its creation and development an aggregation of capital contributed in small amounts by several people, and it seemed only proper that the amount of voting power should be exactly proportioned to the amount of money subscribed. But most of the money-kings and monopolists of our day do not get their immense wealth through corporations of this sort. In a large proportion of cases, the money contributed is represented by bonds, which have no voting power, while the stock represents nothing more than the probability of profit after the encumbrances have been provided for. Stock in this condition is the natural football of speculation, and of that sort of speculation which leads to all kinds of frauds and irregularities, as no one who recollects the history of the Erie, the Hartford and Erie, or the Crédit Mobilier disclosures will question.

In the case of corporations already chartered in this country without restriction of any kind, it is, to say the least, doubtful whether the Legislature could interfere with the voting power of stock. The right to cast a vote for each share is a valuable property right under the charter, and a change in it designed to give small stockholders greater power, would be met with determined resistance in the courts. But the right to alter and amend corporate charters is now generally reserved by the Legislature, and whenever this is the case there can hardly be any legal objection to the change, for it would be in the interest of the good management of the concern. In the case of new corporations there is nothing to prevent the Legislature from making any rule as to the relation between votes and stock that it

thinks expedient, and that the corporation will submit to.

But undoubtedly the phenomenon of the capture of corporations by the money-kings for private purposes, which we so constantly witness, is due in great measure to the fact that there are always so many thousands of millions of stock on the market which represent, not the money actually expended in the development of the property, but the chances of its yielding great profits in the future, owing to the extraordinary growth of the country. As the expansion of the country slackens, and corporate goldcondas become impossible, and the rate of progress becomes steady, instead of consisting of leaps and bounds alternating with dead stand-stills, stock will more and more represent invested capital; and, as every one knows, regular dividend-paying stocks are not those out of which money-kings are generated. But even then it will be very questionable whether there is any sense or reason in giving every share a vote. The idea of one man being able to outvote forty in the management of the joint property, merely because he owns more of it, rests on a false idea of equality, and seems essentially undemocratic, as it makes numbers even when united powerless, and leaves the management of the joint interests to be determined by the brute power of wealth.

ART UNIONS.

THE experiment is about to be tried again in New York of hot-bedding art. The exhibition which opened to a private view on Wednesday week is the first display of an institution which differs somewhat from any of which we have had experience, being organized and conducted entirely by artists. We who remember the old Art Union and its disastrous effects on the interests of art in general, may be pardoned a doubt as to the desirability of a repetition of the experiment. We may be sure that in the hands of the experienced artists who compose the "Board of Control," there will be as good taste in the selection of prizes as in the direction of the illustrated monthly journal which forms an unexceptionable part of the programme. But artists are notoriously bad business men, and it is in the working out of their plans that the hitch is generally found. The elder extinct institution was conducted entirely by business men, and financially was a great success. If its influence on art was adverse, it was probably due to the fact that those good business men imagined that the laws of trade, which they never would have lost sight of in reference to coffee or cotton, had nothing to do with pictures, and the new claimant for the old title does not show indications in the programme of having clearly in view the blunders of its predecessor.

An "Art Union" means to the ordinary apprehension a lottery of works of art drawn by the subscribers to the funds of the institution; and the "American Art Union," while it does not hold this as the peculiar object of its formation, allows it to be implied as an outcome of the organization. Now, a permanent lottery, in no matter what, means: firstly,

the derangement of the laws of supply and demand; secondly, the lowering of prices as both direct and indirect consequences of the pushing of more articles on the market than there is a healthy demand for; and thirdly, the stimulation of the tendency of the young possible artists to adopt art as a livelihood beyond the point to which the taste and means of our community will sustain them in normal ways and times. Works of art follow the same law of the relation of supply and demand that rules the price of diamonds and potatoes; and when by means of a lottery a larger number of pictures are pushed on the market than the community wants, the price falls just as certainly as does that of diamonds in similar cases. And this is brought about by the operation of three distinct agencies: firstly, men will not buy pictures when they think that they can get them for the price of a lottery ticket; secondly, they value a work pretty much according to the price they paid for it; and thirdly (as we know from the workings of the old Art Union), the pictures drawn are rarely to the taste of those who draw them, and, being thrown on the market again at auction sales, are sold sometimes for a fraction of the price the artist received for them, with the inevitable result of knocking down the prices of all the artist's unsold works. To foster art we must sometimes discourage the artist. Healthy pruning and cutting out the weaker growth is good for forests and for art—both natural growths, and not to be stimulated by any artificial process. If art is to become a feature of American life, it can only be so by cultivation under the laws which control industrial activity in any other branch, and that means a growth in response to a genuine and healthy demand, as opposed to any system of encouragement which induces men to take pictures that they do not want, or to regard them as objects of speculation. The picture dealer and the art lottery are the chief enemies of art, and all the more dangerous as they appear in the beginning as the great friends of the artist.

The new Art Union, however, is not out of grace yet, and there is a direction for its operations in which we can see no danger of shipwreck, and which is, indeed, indicated in its programme as a possibility where it ought to be placed as a finality—*i.e.*, the formation, from the prizes, of local art galleries. This will have the double good effect of putting out of the market the works of art drawn, and therefore out of the danger of influencing prices; and of developing a taste for art in those localities so favored, and conducting to private patronage on a healthy basis. Any other of the various plans indicated by the programme published by the American Art Union will certainly be disastrous to art, whatever may be its momentary effect on the individual artist. If the subscribers should, by the general vote provided for in the programme, decide to distribute the pictures, etc., by a lottery among themselves, the public morality, which imperiously militates against lotteries of any kind, and the interests of art alike, would demand the rigorous application of the legal remedies already provided, to the new institution as they were applied to the old.

A SOUTHERN "EXPERIENCE MEETING."

MADISON, Wisconsin, December 12.

A FITTING close to the volume of suggestions afforded by the recent meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Louisville, was my visit to a seminary for colored girls and women at Atlanta, Ga. While under the control of the Baptist Home Mission Society, it owes its existence to two Boston women who, about eighteen months ago, went South with benevolent purpose. At first they gathered around them a few colored pupils in the basement of a church. The contagion of ambitious hopes soon spread itself not only among scores of Atlanta freedwomen, but far beyond the limits of that city. To-day there are nearly three hundred scholars availing themselves of the educational privileges offered, and young girls are flocking thither from many different places in the South. The old United States barracks are now used instead of the small church basement, which soon proved inadequate. The cottages of the row once occupied by army officers are now connected by a long covered piazza, and each is a cosey dormitory under the charge of one of the seven lady teachers at the present time employed. The large, beautifully located building, formerly known as a hospital, has been converted into a chapel with adjoining recitation rooms.

The ages of the scholars now in attendance range from eight to fifty years. The school was to me one of the most interesting and thought-awakening institutions I ever visited. Pitiful indeed is the mental and moral condition of the colored people of the South to-day. More especially deplorable seems the profound moral as well as mental ignorance of the female population, for it is one of the strongest barriers to successful efforts for the elevation of the colored race. According to the last census there are nearly six millions of negroes in "the South"; nearly a million and a half of the colored children are girls, prospective wives and mothers of millions of future voters, who, unless properly trained, can but perpetuate degradation and greatly aggravate national immorality. Is there, at the present time, any field for the home missionaries where woman's influence and peculiar tact are more needed, than among her ignorant and naturally depraved colored sisters in the South? The work required in this field is, in fact, such as only women can perform.

The preceding statements have been used for a background to numerous illustrations of the needs of our colored girls and women as they were revealed to me at an "experience meeting" which I attended while among them. Unlike our white scholars—whose natural timidity or self-consciousness prevents them from speaking even a carefully committed "piece," and much more seriously from expressing their own convictions without the most painful embarrassment—those colored girls were eager and anxious to rise in their seats and give utterance to their inmost thoughts. The hour devoted to vacation "experiences" was, for them, also, too brief. Those who had to wait for their turn until the next Friday were very solemn in their necessarily enforced silence. As I con the leaves of my little note-book, which I used freely that morning, feeling that the recitals were too valuable to be forgotten in the many distractions of travel in the suggestive South, I see again the faces of those three hundred colored girls and women, and once more hear their plaintive voices. After singing a number both of plantation and gospel songs, among which were "I heard a voice, I couldn't tell where," and "Child of sin and sorrow," they began their re-

marks and narratives. From the many "experiences" in my collection, I submit the following specimens—all based upon fact, and culled from as faithful a record as my swift pencil could make:

Number 1. "I's been a workin' fur Jesus all de summer vacation. I don't ask fur no better times dan I has in dis yeah school where we all come to learn to work fur Jesus"; and number 1, a tall, gaunt girl, who seemed to be made up of knuckles, elbows, and faded pink ribbons, raised her voice to a high pitch and sang, "Never be afraid to work for Jesus," the whole school joining in the chorus.

Number 2. "I's been a workin' fur Jesus too. I's been teachin' forty-five miles from yeah, an' I had twenty-seven scholars, most of 'em older than me, but they didn't know anythin' till I tol' em all 'bout Jesus. They wanted to study, 'rithmetic and geography—to please Jesus; an' dey was so glad I come back yeah to learn more 'bout him. I was so sad and so sorry kase I didn't know how to count furder. Jes' as we'd get on a piece, I'd have to stop. Oh, I was so 'shamed, I cried sometimes all night kase I couldn't help 'em more 'bout Jesus." And she sat down with eyes full of tears, because of her realization of the fact that she knew but little about Jesus—her synonym for the common English branches.

Number 3. "Dis chile didn't do no teachin' in vacation," said a big mulatto woman, with great pomposity. "Twan't cos she didn't know nuff 'xactly, nor cos there wan't heaps dat needed to be taught. On every side iggorant niggers is as thick as flies. But my preferment was doin' suthin' else fur my blessed Saviour. Needn't think I didn't work for Jesus, my young sisters. I tell ye I worked mighty hard! I visited heaps o' sick niggers, an' I low I wan't lazy. Don't win ye no crown jes to go an' look at sick folks, unless ye do suthin' fur um. I feel like as if my stomach was light and freed from bile, cos I nussed the sick, an' puttin' my shoulders to the wheel, didn't look back like Lot's wife an' turn unto a pillow of salt, but minded my blessed Lord an' Saviour an' visited the sick—fur to please Jesus. I likes dis yeah school. Laws! I's mo'n fifty years ole or thar'bouts, an' till I kum yeah I nebber know'd dat workin' fur Christ meant nussin' sick folks an' goin' to see the widowers an' childless in affliction, an' keepin' unspotted from de world."

Number 4. "My bredren and sisters," began a young girl (and as there were no "bredren" present of course the school indulged in laughter, but she was not intimidated), "I've tried hard all de vacation to be a light to sinners. I'm proud, in meekness, to say dat I've converted twenty souls to Christ. Since I've learned to read in dis yeah school I feel like as ef de Bible is so sprinkled in my soul dat I can't stan' roun' doin' nothin'; I must nudge all dem as sits in darkness. I tol' many ob my friends 'bout de Atlanta Female Seminary fur girls, an' dey want to come yeah too, an' I see six of 'em yeah now. Dey'll worry soon learn how to count an' read, kase dey has gib dere souls to Jesus. I hope an' pray dat dese yeah white ladies from de Norf (yeah jes' to teach us culld girls), will feel like as ef we bad all done our duty in vacation an' come back to dis yeah place with our dues to Jesus all paid up." The room was perfectly quiet for several moments, but suddenly a sweet young voice led off and all joined in singing, "Jesus keep me near the Stream."

Number 5. "I's a stranger in dis school. I was nebber here before. But de Lord helped me to git introduced to Pinkie Starks, she dat's jes' been speakin', an' my ideas is open. I race to git yeah. I long fur to know as much as she

does. I long fur to please Jesus, an' I pray fur an education so dat I kin read my Bible. Seems like as if I'd read it day and night when I once find out how to git acquainted wid my Lord and Saviour. Dat's what I's missed so much, young's I be, not knowin' how to read my Bible an' be a light to sinners like Pinkie Starks." She started the tune, "I'm in a strange land far from home," but only a few were familiar with the words, and most of the song was feebly carried on alone.

Number 6. "I's been teachin' down in Florida, 'way down in de country. But oh, I knowed sich little! I could n' only count up to five, and therer I had to stop an' think an' think what should I do! Oh, I was so 'shamed! I had twenty-five scholars. They was all poor, but it made um happy to hear 'bout Jesus. I showed um how to count and read. Oh, I tell you they was mighty proud! If you could only see me in the ole tumble-down meetin'-house tryin' fur to help my bredren and sisters in the Lord, you'd of laughed, I know. Fur I hadn't nothin' to teach with—none of the inconveniences that we have yeah: I had nothin' in my hands or head to boast of, but I had heaps yeah," laying her big black hand on her heart. "I consort to all the means in my power. I made a blackboard out of a piece of dry-goods box, an' I blacked it with chimney-soot. One of my scholars brought me some vinegar to set the soot. It didn't work very well. Afterwards a boy got some shoe-blackin' fur me. I pounded on an ole tin pan to call the scholars together. Oh, how I longed to hear the sound of the little bell at this school! The colored folks in a city like Atlanta don't begin to know what 'tis for dem poor darkies to live way off in the country, so fur from any churches or schools, an' oh, so awfully poor. When they git money to spend anywhere they're cheated. They don't know anythin', 'specially how to count money. They is hundreds of um jes' dyin' and wastin' away all the days, 'kase they can't get to learn 'bout Jesus."

At this period a certain white lady in the room requested the school to favor her with the popular melody "Golden Slippers." After a long and somewhat ominous silence, a girl in the rear of the large chapel slowly arose and said: "You'll have to excuse us from singing dat song 'bout 'Golden Slippers.' We don't consider dat very religious."

The "experience" of Sophronia Heard, who told us that she had learned how to carry herself, and instead of yielding to the influence of a certain "sinner-man," named Smith, had "converted" him during vacation; that of Indiana Turner, who had mastered the multiplication table, and was as pretty, interesting, and lady-like a young woman as one would care to meet anywhere; that of Missouri King, whose superstitious notions were a source of perpetual amazement to herself and pitiful amusement to the more enlightened; and, last but not least, the personal and private reminiscences of Miss Bug, who, after a really sad recital, plaintively sang—

"Don't be like de foolish vergens when dey came, when dey came,

"For dey had to go and *borry* when dey came,' etc., etc., and then led in the depressingly hopeful chorus, in which the whole school joined:

"What can wash away my sins?

"Nothing but the blood of Jesus"—all combined to show how great, and indeed how imperative, is the call for missionary work among the colored girls and women of the South.

ELLA A. GILES.

Dec. 27, 1883]

525

Correspondence.

STATE AND LOCAL TAXATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It would be well if Mr. Blaine's letter as to the disposition of the Federal excise tax upon liquors should lead to a reform or a revolution of the present methods of State and local taxation. They are very onerous. Although direct, they do not meet the economic conditions of direct taxation. They violate at least three of Adam Smith's four canons. They are not uniform, nor do they promote the economy and vigilance in public expenditure which the economists claim attend direct taxation. Every taxpayer in your city and State will doubtless grant that. If there is a surplus Federal revenue, reduce the taxation that produces it. That is a plain case. There is no surplus revenue so long as there is a national debt and interest charge. There is, I believe, no proposition made by any free-trader for any tariff system that would not yield enough from customs to pay the expenses of the national government economically conducted. So there is no need to take alarm at Mr. Blaine's suggestion as though it were a plan to bolster up protection, or to maintain the collection of a surplus revenue by distributing it among the States.

The American people now raise easily from a tax on liquors, cigars, tobacco, etc., one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars a year for their Federal needs, and onerously, by a so-called direct tax, about an equal amount for their State and county needs. Does not the ease of the one method and the burdensomeness of the other suggest that the former method can be well and wisely put in place of the latter now, or when the former is no longer needed by the people for Federal purposes? I ask your aid to bring this—the only material phase of the subject in my opinion—before public attention, because you and your correspondent, Mr. Bourne, are chiefly insistent on that view which makes the proposed plan a distribution of surplus Federal revenue among the States. It thus becomes, and I think wrongly, a present and revived form of the plans to distribute the proceeds of the public lands and then of the treasury surplus which unprofitably occupied and perplexed the attention of Congress and the country from the administration of the younger Adams to that of Tyler. The American people should be as willing to use Federal as State or local methods of doing anything if the former are the best. If Federal methods are the best for maintaining an excise tax on liquors, cigars, tobacco, etc., for State and local purposes, those methods should be adopted, and the officials of the system should be elected by the people in the respective districts. Every Federal official should be elected save the judges. A local election of officials would obviate all dangers of centralization from this method of collecting a revenue.

SAM. M. CLAPK.

KEOKUK, IOWA, Dec. 17, 1883.

POLITICAL ALGEBRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The Administration has recommended a policy which indicates the dictation of Wall Street bankers and the complete ignoring of the "exploded heresy" known as "the Ohio idea." As a citizen of Ohio I would like to ask whether this new policy does not bear the marks of a reactionary spirit.

The Comptroller of the Currency, after showing that 4 per cents have risen until it barely pays national banks to retain their charters, proposes to repeal the tax on circulation and allow a circulation of 90 per cent. on the market

value of the bonds. Here we have a system which regulates the amount of currency by a fluctuating standard, and insures contraction as the market value of the bonds descends to par. This same system has the still worse feature of converting the Government into a stock-exchange bull. It is impossible that money invested in 4 per cents should pay better than money invested elsewhere. If these bonds could remain at 121 the national banks would be enabled by the Comptroller's proposition to realize a bonus of \$2,023 per annum instead of \$46. This is shown by the following table:

Given \$100,000 of 4 per cent. bonds having $23\frac{1}{2}$ years to run—

Annual interest.....	\$4,000
Cir. 90 per cent. on market value.....	\$108,500
Deduct 5 per cent. redemp. fund.....	5,445
\$103,455 loaned at 6 per cent.	6,207
Total receipts.....	\$10,207
Deduct cost of redemption.....	\$ 20
" 1.23% of premium.....	804
Net receipts.....	\$9,283
\$121,000 loaned at 6 per cent.....	7,290
Profit on circulation.....	\$0,023

If 4 per cents, as in times past, rise until they are no more profitable for investment than other securities, we can find by a simple algebraic calculation what they will soon be worth. Let y represent the market value of \$100,000 of bonds. Then \$4,000 + 6 per cent. of \$5.5 per cent. of y = 30

$$-\frac{1}{23\frac{1}{2}}(y-100000) = 6 \text{ per cent. of } y + 40.$$

Working out the equation, we find that $y = \$159,435$. Under the proposed laws, therefore, 4 per cents at 159% would be as good an investment as they now are at 121.

If the Administration would concede that there was a certain amount of common sense in the ideas which received the assent of Thurman, the support of Pendleton, and the whole-souled devotion of Ewing, I hardly think they would propose to repeal the tax. It is the national credit which gives value to our currency, and the nation ought to reap the benefit. Some of us in the West cannot help calculating that if one per cent. bonds were made the basis of circulation the national banks would still have a bonus.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. B. SPAHR.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 13.

OUR COAST DEFENCES AND THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In his communication in '91 of the *Nation* on the subject of the navy, Mr. Chapell seems to have missed the point of the quotation he makes from the letter from "C. H. S." in No. 957, and proceeds to demolish a theory which was not advanced. "C. H. S." merely said that "the well-known defenceless state of our coasts . . . would lead to an attack on our rich maritime cities." There is nothing in this about "a European state transporting an army sufficient to retain" them. Such a proposition is absurd. But the fact still remains that these cities are unprotected, and that an armored fleet of moderate power could enter any one or all of them and sail away unmolested, after exacting a heavy indemnity, which all the strength of this rich republic would be powerless to prevent in the present state of its navy and land fortifications. In 1879 the Admiral of the English Mediterranean Squadron said to an American naval officer that in three weeks after a declaration of war between the United States and England, fleets would appear before our great Atlantic cities demanding not money alone, but wheat and flour. Under such circumstances we should lose in a day the cost of an efficient navy five times over. Far

better that the premium on our national insurance, as your correspondent aptly terms it, should be spent in yearly instalments in building a navy, and so paid to American artisans for American ships, than that it should be paid down on the nail to an enemy covering our coast cities with his guns. Granted that such a "state of things is extremely improbable." War is never improbable; this history teaches us that it teaches anything, and in war it is the impossible which takes place.

"The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms with which the history of other nations abounds. . . . If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it. If we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war."

This is as true to-day as when Washington said it ninety years ago. We have inherited from the civil war a dangerous confidence. The South had no naval power at all, no yards in which to build ships, no works to equip them when hostilities commenced. The North had nearly a year in which to prepare, and bought a heterogeneous fleet of vessels of every kind, from an ocean steamer to a Fulton ferry boat. These served their purpose and were sold for half their cost when the war was over. The progress in naval science in the last twenty-five years is greater than in the two centuries preceding, and measures which were possible and feasible in 1861 would be useless now. The decisive point of a war of to-day may come in the first few months. There will be no time when war is upon us to think of means of defence. Peace is the time for that.

Our national defences are a standing reproach against us. Our forts are worthless. Our guns would be as effective against modern armored vessels as bean blowers in the hands of our small boys. Our navy is composed of a few slow, obsolete wooden corvettes. We do not need such a navy as several of the European nations seem to consider it necessary to support. We have no colony to protect, no vigorous foreign policy to sustain, no possible enemy on our borders. We require an armored fleet of sufficient defensive strength to protect our coast cities, and swift cruisers powerful enough offensively to destroy the enemy's commerce in time of war, and protect our own in time of peace. They should be equal to any vessels of their kind in the world. The latter class will give us an ample number of ships for peace cruising, the former a reserve capable in a few weeks of passing from a peace to a war footing—in short, a navy that would be efficient, one that would require no increase in the number of officers now allowed by law, but a slight one in the present force of enlisted men, and at no greater annual cost to support than is now appropriated yearly by Congress for the purpose. In case of a foreign war it would be on the navy that the brunt of the fighting must fall. The personnel of our naval service is equal to that of any in the world. Our officers are a patriotic, well-educated, fine body of men. They only ask for modern weapons to fight a modern war—weapons that they will not be ashamed of and with which they will have some reasonable hope of winning the battle.

E. B. R.

BETHLEHEM, PA., Dec. 10, 1883.

DECAY OF SPRUCE IN THE ADIRONDACKS AND NORTHERN NEW ENGLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The suggestion of your correspondent in last week's *Nation* that the spruce throughout the

greater part of the Adirondack region is dying so fast that the region will be bereft of its timber through natural causes much sooner than by cutting it down for lumber, is certainly a strong reason why no lumbering should go on in that region at all. On the other hand, the owners would do well to send lumbering parties into the Adirondacks to cut down the dead timber, and thus prevent the further spread of the disease, whatever it be, whether constitutional to the tree, climatic, or entomological.

When our spruce forests suffer thus, the best treatment would appear to be to clean out the dead and dying trees so as to allow a new growth to spring up. That this would be worth trying may be seen from the following historical facts:

During the years 1878-80 large tracts of spruce and fir on the coast of Maine, from Portland to Warren, were killed outright by a little caterpillar known as the spruce bud-worm. The trees died *en masse* over large areas. The dead trees have by the more intelligent owners been cut down and used as fire-wood. The injury was most marked on the shores of Casco Bay. It now appears, from statements made to us by a clergyman of unusual powers of observation, and who suffered the loss of a fine forest of spruce on his own woodlands, and was shrewd enough to at once cut it down and sell it for fire-wood before it got too rotten—it now appears that the same woodlands were, early in this century, ravaged by the same or a similar caterpillar. According to two farmers well known to our informant, the spruces of Harpswell and Orr's Island were destroyed by worms in 1807. This was during the embargo, when no salt could be had. The owners of the woodlands turned the dead spruce and fir to good account. For six weeks they toiled, cutting down the trees and using the wood as fuel to boil the sea-water, and thus supplied themselves with salt. As we have reason to know, those woodlands were thirty years ago covered with a flourishing growth of valuable spruces, many of them a foot in diameter at the butt.

It is thus a fact that when spruce trees die down over large areas, by removing the dead or dying trees, leaving the healthy and slightly affected trees, and especially the young small trees and shrubs, a new growth will certainly spring up within thirty or forty years. This treatment, if applied to the valuable spruce forests of Northern New York and New England, will, it seems to us, certainly save these forests from otherwise hopeless ruin. This, if we mistake not, has been the remedy applied in Europe. But to add to the calamity by lumbering in these spruce forests would be folly. It would be the total and irretrievable destruction of these valuable possessions, to say nothing of the consequent partial dying up of the sources of our rivers, and the diminution of our water power.

A. S. PACKARD, JR.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 20, 1883.

OTHER-WORLDLINESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: It is Leigh Hunt who says (see 'Religion of the Heart,' published by John Chapman, London, 1853, page 60):

"Other-worldliness is the piety of the worldly. It is the same desire for the advantages of the world to come which the worldly-minded feel for those of the present, and it is manifested in the same way."

This, in answer to your correspondent from Easton, Md., who, in your last, questions correctly the soundness of Dr. Phelps in ascribing the invention of the word to Lowell, who can

well afford to resign this one word to a brother-poet.

W. O. WHITE.

BROOKLINE, MASS., December 21, 1883.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Mr. Stearns is right in tracing "other-worldliness" as far back as Coleridge. Henry Crabb Robinson, in his Diary and Correspondence (II., 215), quotes the following sentence from Allsop's 'Letters of Coleridge': "As there is a worldliness, or too much care for this life, so there is another worldliness, or other-worldliness, equally hateful and selfish."

Respectfully, ROLLO OGDEN.
CLEVELAND, O.

Notes.

THE English Publishing Co., 23 Park Row, having made arrangements with the London publishers, will begin next week the reissue in this country of the *Fortnightly*, *Nineteenth Century*, and *Contemporary Review*s at half the price of the original editions.

Under the title of 'English Rambles, etc.' (Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.), Mr. William Winter has put together some pleasant letters recently written in England, and bound with them a number of agreeable verses, many of them of the "occasional" kind.

The art of flower-painting is one which, if followed as a specialty, demands thorough botanical knowledge, so far as flower construction is concerned, and the rendering of the specific characters. This may be done through either of two methods of representation, that of pure local color unmodified, of which Japanese flower-painting is the best example; and that which gives the actual optical color, i. e., the local tint as influenced by light and shadow, reflection, etc. The former is, for purely scientific purposes, unquestionably the best, and that in which the artist is least likely to fail from want of artistic training, although the results of the other method, when thoroughly successful, contain all that botany requires, with an added grace of art. But it requires a sense of color of the greatest delicacy, and a training which, when obtained, does not often leave the artist in the flower-garden. To attempt a compromise between the two, as does the painter of 'Flowers from Hill and Dale,' by Susie Barstow Skelding, is certain to accomplish but mediocre results. To follow a pure local color through varying shadows and never disturb its purity, is not so easy as it seems. Of the still-life painters who accomplish it, the English William Hunt is the master. To give, in place of true tone color, a deeper shade of the same tint, as the painter of these flowers does, is one of those compromises which must be relegated with good intentions unfulfilled. The publishers (White, Stokes & Allen) have made a showy holiday book of them, which is also produced in the fringed Christmas-card form, each number containing four plates called "Flower-Song Series," and each plate being accompanied by appropriate selected poems, the whole of the parts being pleasant gift books, but not really artistic work.

Painting on porcelain is becoming a popular amusement with us, and a little book carelessly entitled 'China Painting,' by Florence Lewis (Cassell & Co.), will serve to introduce to the technical mysteries of that branch of decorative art those who already know something of painting. Its patterns are carefully executed chromos, which perhaps serve as well as any on paper could, but which will not show what troubles the beginner most, the change of color in firing. The taste of using realistic design in purely decorative work is debatable, but we do

not accept it as in accordance with the best traditions and examples, or with the rationale of decorative art. Such work, to perform its function, must avoid all pretext of utility, and not try to do what it cannot do better than can be done by other methods. The best decorative art the world has yet seen, and the best schools of decoration to-day—the Japanese, Chinese, Persian, and Indian—employ designs either geometric or conventional. This is owing to a sound and correct taste (not to use the disputable term "art-instinct"). Naturalism is almost unavoidably the death of that freedom and playfulness which ought to be the element of true decorative design, and good ornament is consistent with the widest departure from nature.

John Wiley & Sons have issued the last two numbers of Ruskin's *Fors Clavigera*. "Dust of Gold" (apparently a reply to sundry hectoring letters, from young women who fear that they are plain, about the late number in which he prescribes seven beaux for every belle: "What are plain girls to do?") and "Ashiestiel," a medley on Mungo Park and Sir Walter Scott. As the truest picture of the man Ruskin which he has ever permitted to be published, *Fors Clavigera* merits study of a more serious character than it has generally found.

The November *Portfolio* comes with two brilliant and exceptionally good etchings, one of the interior of Westminster Abbey, a good specimen of printing as well as etching; the other, of "Meadows at Marlow on the Thames," by Brandard, a plate which distinctly betrays the taste and training of a line engraver. The articles on Glasgow and Ravenna are needlessly weak in the illustrations, and that on Parisian architecture very well illustrated as usual.

The *Magazine of Art* for January (Cassell & Co.) contains, as usual, a large number of wood-cuts not notable for any superlative quality. The most taking article is that on Carlyle, with all the known portraits, of which the only good one (as here rendered) is Boehm's statue. Whistler's portrait is villainously mis-translated. The frontispiece is a block-phototype print after Burne Jones's "Evening Star"—more interesting as reproduction than as picture.

The uncovering of the new façade of the Duomo at Florence took place on the 5th, accompanied by immense enthusiasm. The conclusion of this really admirable work, so long awaited, and which effaces one of the most annoying disfigurements of Florentine architecture, will as a whole be a great pleasure to visitors to Florence, whatever exception to the ensemble may be taken by the anti-restorationsists.

D. Appleton & Co. have issued a revised edition of their 'Hand-book of Winter Resorts,' which is well calculated to give one a general survey of the field if not to determine one's choice. Those who have visited Monterey (Cal.) will find the account of it here given an understatement. If the editor, too, will read the last report of the State Geologist of New Jersey, he will perhaps feel justified in grouping the resorts of this State by themselves, as in the case of those of South Carolina, Florida, etc.; more of them, at least, ought to be mentioned.

Grace Greenwood has provided American girls with a volume of interesting and healthful reading, in her life of Queen Victoria in the "Exemplary Women" series (New York: John R. Anderson and Henry S. Allen). If exemplary means suitable to serve as an example, it may be asked whether the surroundings of royalty may not so far obscure the native elements of character, that the book, however entertaining and instructive, will fail of its direct moral purpose. This can only be answered by giving the book a trial. The autho-

herself, in the preface, expresses her opinion on this matter with excellent sense: "I have done my work, if lightly, with entire respect, though always as an American and a republican. I could not do otherwise, for, though it has made me in love with a few royal people, it has not made me in love with royalty. I cannot but think that so far from its being a condition of itself ennobling to human character, those born into it have often to fight to maintain a native nobility—as Queen Victoria has fought, as Prince Albert fought—for I find the 'blameless Prince' saying: 'To my mind, the exaltation of royalty is only possible through the personal character of the sovereign.'" These words of Prince Albert express the spirit in which the work has been done; and they indicate also, we think, the real greatness of Victoria as a queen—that, for almost the first time on a large scale and for a long series of years, the moral standard of private life has been carried into the government of a great nation, and given it its character. A statesman of Mr. Gladstone's type is a fitting outcome of the Victorian period. The book, if it sometimes aims too directly at liveliness, is always entertaining and in a good spirit. One can hardly open at a page without being drawn on to read further. There are three portraits of Queen Victoria, one of Prince Albert, and one of the Duchess of Kent, mother of the Queen.

To teach athletics to the British nation would seem presumptuous on the part of Americans. The London firm of Sampson Low & Co., however, have bespoken of the Messrs. Harper a set of plates of Mr. Blaikie's new manual for home and school, 'Sound Bodies for Our Boys and Girls.'

Information comes to us from England that Mr. R. H. Shepherd proposes to issue shortly a reprint of the now very rare Boston 1827 edition of 'Tamerlane and Other Poems,' in which Poe's poems were for the first time collectively published. Not more than three or four copies are known to have survived an untoward fate. Mr. Shepherd's edition is limited to 100 copies.

A work deserving the attention of students of art history is the finely illustrated historical study by J. Rolland, on the Cathedral of Ste. Cécile, at Albi, France (Toulouse, 1883). This cathedral, which contains some remarkable art productions, including statues of the Apostles, and a painting of the Last Judgment, was begun during the troublous time in the Albigenses country about 1282, under the Bishopric of Bernard di Castanet, and completed in 1383. Many of the paintings and decorations show an Italian influence, some as late as the fifteenth century. The massive construction of the building, with its donjon-shaped towers, has a decided military aspect. The building has lately been restored, and the admirable photographs accompanying the work show it in all its primitive beauty and grandeur.

Outing and the *Wheelman* have become one—the latter absorbing the former, and remaining a very handsome and readable magazine (Boston: The Wheelman Co.).

We regret to read in the *Athenaeum Belge* for December 15 an announcement of the discontinuance of that excellent journal, which has had a modest but useful existence for six years. Its continuance by other hands, the editors hope, is assured.

From across the water comes the news that the publication of the British journal of astronomy, *Copernicus*, is to be discontinued. This is much to be regretted, as *Copernicus* has held a unique place among scientific journals, the papers and articles which it contained being such as were found in no other periodical, and, moreover, being invariably of a very high order of

excellence. The reason given for its discontinuance is that the editors cannot find contributors, and if this is the case it surely is a sad commentary on the present state of astronomical science in England.

The great comet which appeared in the autumn of 1882 is destined to take its place among the most remarkable of these celestial visitants, and it is satisfactory to know that permanent contributions to its literature are beginning to appear. The most recent of these is a quarto paper by Mr. William C. Winlock, assistant astronomer at the Naval Observatory, in which he has made a careful discussion of all the observations of this comet taken at the Naval Observatory, and arranged them in the most convenient form for future use. The paper is illustrated with several plates, containing drawings of the nucleus and head of the comet, and with diagrams showing the manner in which the observations for position were made. These diagrams will be of much value, as the chief difficulty in investigating the orbit of this comet has been due to the fact that different observers used different parts of the nucleus to observe on, and in many cases failed to mention the part which they used.

A remarkable auction sale occurred lately in this city. It is nothing new that a large and valuable library should be accumulated in Providence, nor that it should be sold by auction. But it is new that the owner of such a collection of books should give five thousand dollars' worth apiece to ten libraries to be bought at the sale. The effect of the innovation on the prices was striking, and probably not foreseen by the donor. Ten dangerous competitors were added to the usual number of buyers at such sales. Most of the libraries to whom the bequest was made were poor, and would, in the ordinary course of things, not have sent any bids. It is always doubtful whether buyers at an auction have a right to agree not to bid against one another; in the present case it would have been in the highest degree dishonorable. Accordingly no such agreement was made. The ten beneficiaries bid independently, and, as each wished to spend the whole of his five thousand, and felt afraid that if he did not secure something early he should be left in the latter sessions with much money and few books that he cared to buy, the bidding was active and the prices unusually high from the very start. Many books brought from fifty to a hundred per cent. above their market value—that is, ordinary books, for the great rarities were not extravagantly dear. The consequence is that the ten libraries find that their nominal five thousand dollars has brought them about three thousand dollars' worth of books, for which it would be only human nature that they should not feel quite as grateful as if it had been called only three thousand at the beginning. The arrangement was an experiment. We shall be curious to see if it is repeated. It seems to have worked chiefly for the benefit of the auctioneer.

—*Harper's* for January opens with three good illustrated articles, "The Quaker Poet," with a portrait of Whittier, by Harriet Prescott Spofford; "At Mentone" (first instalment) by Constance Fenimore Woolson, and "The Old Packet and Clipper Service," by G. W. Sheldon. There is very little critical or essayistic writing except in the "Easy Chair," from which post of observation Mr. Curtis discusses several topics of the day, among others that of popular city government. If we have a bad government, he says, it is because we do not care to have a better one, or even "to try to have" one. "No device can supply the want of public spirit." This is true

enough, but on the other hand public spirit can not be pumped into a city by demonstrations that the city would be the better for a larger supply of it. Public spirit, like private spirit, grows out of a feeling that political work will tell, will produce results. New York political cynicism, which among certain classes is pretty deep-seated, is the product of experience, and as such deserves respect from those who have a regard for the Veracities. Has the New York cynic, by the way—the amiable cynic, who believes not merely in the general corruption of the times, but that corruption is the motive power by which the city is carried on, and that the very reformers who get up "citizens' movements" and mass meetings are not themselves beyond suspicion—has this type ever been put into a novel?

—Mr. E. V. Smalley has in the *Century* a very good account of General Sherman, whose name will undoubtedly remain as one of the greatest produced by the war. Looking back to that period, it is hard to recall the contemporary impressions produced by his career, or to believe that the time when he was thought to be a little out of his head by some people was the critical moment in which he was really proving his right to the title of a great commander. "Husbandry in Colonial Times," by Edward Eggleston, is a good illustrated article, and among the serials most readers of the magazines will be surprised to find the concluding number of "The Breadwinners." We say surprised, because the foundations of the story were broad enough to suggest a much longer novel. As it stands its chief importance lies in the portrait of Maud Matchie—a type that had not before made its way into fiction. As a product of American life Maud is a repulsive figure. The one attraction is her beauty. The other qualities—her vanity, her want of respect for her parents, her gross ignorance, set off as it is by her superficial school-girl smattering of knowledge, her greed for money (or the jewels and dress and "carriage-riding" and luxuries that money implies), her consummate vulgarity—make her more odious than many a character of a more conventionally depraved sort; and yet it cannot be denied that the author has represented Maud as the result of conditions of life hardly to be found anywhere except in this country. "The Forty Immortals" of the French Academy (by "Y. D.") is a good illustrated article, and among the "open letters" will be found a disputation on the good old subject of "New York as a field for fiction," by Mr. W. H. Bishop and Mr. H. C. Bunner. After all, the only way to solve this problem is that which has been adopted in all large cities—to try it. This both these gentlemen have done, and for that very reason we are the more surprised that they should care much about the question in the abstract. No amount of critical writing will ever convince us that New York is really a good field for fiction, as the appearance of a thoroughly good New York novel will.

—Mr. Henry James contributes to the January *Atlantic* some pleasant reminiscences of Turgeneff, of whom he saw a good deal in Paris. A strange and interesting figure he seems to have been in the little literary coterie of which he was a sort of honorary member, and in nothing stranger, evidently, than in his lack of vanity. Mr. James is so much at home in Paris, he sees things so easily and quickly from the Parisian point of view, that he noticed in Turgeneff just what his French friends probably noticed—besides other matters of which they would have taken no thought. A genius without vanity, a man "impersonal" to the point of

being far more interested in the subjects he discussed than in his own relation to them, remained to the last something of a mystery to most of the clever but decidedly "personal" Frenchmen with whom he associated. He was in truth, as it is easy to see from his stories, more of a poet than a literary "artist." His poetry was that of human character and destiny, and it is interesting to learn that he had no methodical system of novel-writing, but was inspired, as we fancy many great novelists have been before him, by his characters. What first presented itself to his mind was not a plot or story, but a living human being, out of whose character a naturally dramatic novel evolved itself. None but geniuses can write in this way. In Thackeray, in George Eliot, in Flaubert, we recognize the breed to which Turgeneff belonged. He seems to have taken little practical interest in the fierce strife over literary theories which shakes Paris to its centre from time to time, and wrote without any theory simply what came into his head. Doctor Holmes has a poem on the Saturday club, which recalls the days of Agassiz, Emerson, and Longfellow, and might be taken as a text for the next article on the "decadence of Boston." Certainly a great change has come over Boston since their day. There are Darwinians and Evolutionists where the great Swiss naturalist used to stand; there is a lecturer on Emerson who denies him the first place as a philosopher, and as for poets, the race in Boston seems to have nearly died out. The feeling that the niches left vacant will never be exactly filled is a very natural one; but what is called the decadence of Boston as a literary centre, i.e., the failure of any signs of a new intellectual growth comparable to the old one in the hold which it took upon the popular imagination, is a phenomenon not peculiar to that city, but one which extends all over the world. The general modern industrial feeling that literature is a poor sort of business to be in, and one which does not pay, accounts for it in part. As we leave New England and go west we find this anti-literary feeling stronger and stronger, but in the last twenty years it has begun to affect even Boston very powerfully, and to lead the young Bostonian to look upon a life devoted to things not material more, perhaps, after the manner of the bright Chicago drummer than he would have done a generation ago. There is something very silly about writing for a living, when you consider how much you have to write, and how poor a living you get, and how much more rapidly and easily you could succeed if you would drudge for a few years at dry-goods, or, better still, get the right "points" in stocks.

—Mr. Louis Judson Swinburne has an article on "Matthew Arnold in America," in the last number of *Lippincott's*, in which he insists upon the importance of Mr. Arnold's visit as that of the first genuine critic who has been over here. The function of criticism is so doubtfully regarded by most of us that his trip has already been productive of much comment of a curious sort. The early generation of travellers who came to this country and afterward amused themselves by publishing accounts of what they had seen were not critics in the sense in which we now employ the word. From Mrs. Trollope to Dickens, they brought with them not a desire to "see the thing as it is," but to compare what they found with what they had been accustomed to at home, and with what we promised they should find here; and their prejudices, favorable or unfavorable, played a most important part in their mental equipment. Mr. Arnold, on the other hand, is what may be called a cosmic critic of the modern school, whose only prejudice is against prejudice itself. The number of people in the entire world who really believe in criti-

cism of the cosmic sort is very small, and probably smaller in the United States than in England, and in England than in France or Germany. Mr. Norman Pearson writes on undergraduate life at Oxford, and gives a curious account of the way in which he says the "Tom Brown" literature has reacted upon the tendencies of manners at Rugby: "The Rugbyman character is of a very distinct and not always very agreeable type. It is 'Tom Brown' pushed to a morbid excess. The ideal set up in that admirable book is that of an English school-boy *par excellence*—sturdy, straightforward, truthful, firm to his principles, and with an honest scorn of anything mean or trick-some. In the Rugby school-boy of the present day these qualities are apt to degenerate into a certain priggishness, combined with an arrogant contempt for the feelings and opinions of others, an unpleasant roughness of manner, and a habit of flat contradiction which verges on the insolent."

—The November number of the *Antiquary* contains the second part of an article by Mr. G. Lawrence Gomme, upon "Primitive Agricultural Implements." The purpose of the article is expressed in the opening sentence, which speaks of the instructiveness of a method of archaeological study which traces "step by step the development in any branch of culture or industry." This idea is carried out by tracing the development of agricultural implements, first in the stone age and then in the bronze. Both papers have interesting engravings, those of the second part being especially so. One illustrates a method of reaping, described by Pliny and Palladius, in which a sort of cart, with a toothed edge, is pushed by an ox against the standing corn; another, a process of reaping depicted in an Anglo-Saxon manuscript. An article by Clapton Rolfe upon the coloring of illuminated manuscripts vindicates the accuracy of these against a newly advanced theory. The argument rests mainly upon the fact that the illuminations give, in ecclesiastical vestments, only the five colors which are known to have been employed in England for this purpose—gold, blue, purple, red, and white. Two articles, one of them by J. King Watts, contain interesting facts in relation to early land tenures, etc., and an anonymous article proposes in "Measure for Measure," Act iii., Scene 1, the reading "*deleted spirit*" for *delighted*. An article by C. E. Keyser describes the various portrayals of St. Christopher in England.

—The *Revue Historique* for September-October contains an article by M. Xenopol upon the origin of the Rumanian or Wallachian people—a subject which has been ardently debated since the publication of Rösler's treatise in 1871, which undertook to prove that these people are not the descendants of Trajan's colonists in Dacia, but migrated across the Danube from the South in the thirteenth century. This theory has been generally accepted by German scholars, although it has always appeared to us unsatisfactory: a population of 3,000,000 in Hungary alone, to say nothing of Rumania, is not so easily accounted for by a migration which has neither distinct record nor adequate cause. Neither is it easy to believe that a community which has occupied a territory 150 years should disappear from it so completely as Rösler's theory assumes to have been the case. The Romans struck deep roots in every country which they occupied, and when we find in the nineteenth century several millions of people, speaking a language of Latin derivation, in a country which the Romans held for a century and a half, it would require the most positive evidence to make us believe that there was no connection

between the two facts. M. Xenopol shows in this article that there is no such overwhelming weight of testimony, and, in fact, that there is pretty good evidence of the persistency of the Romanized population during the Middle Ages. He considers the opposing arguments in detail: The fact that the Rumanians have the Bulgarian form of Christianity he explains by their country having formed part of the first Bulgarian kingdom (ending 1018); the Slavonian character of the Slavic elements in their language (rather than Ruthenian), by the same circumstance; the alleged paucity of Dacian or Roman proper names, by pointing to the names of several rivers, and especially of mountains. Names of cities would, of course, not be preserved by a people which took refuge in the mountains, but it is noticed that the Rumanians give to the cities of Transylvania their Slavic names rather than the German or Magyar, from which it is inferred that they occupied the country after the Slavs entered it, and before either Germans or Magyars came. The Albanian elements of the language he attributes to the native Dacians of Thracian or Albanian race; and, in fine, he adduces several allusions to Wallachians in this region which seem inconsistent with the alleged migration. The same number of the *Revue* contains the second and concluding part of a very valuable article by M. Fustel de Coulanges upon the Immunities of the Merovingian period.

—A year and a day ago we called the attention of our mirth-loving readers to the oddest of all eccentricities in book-making, namely, the "Schlau, Schlauer, am Schläusen" of C. M. Seyppel, or the tale of King Rhampsinitus and his treasure-house, printed on torn, stained, almost mouldy leaves, as if an Egyptian find of remote antiquity. The success of this "Ägyptische Humoreske," with its comical German verse, and its screaming illustrations after the Nile monuments, has inspired a still more elaborate joke, "Er, Sie, Es," by the same artist and the same publisher (Düsseldorf: Felix Bagel; New York: Westermann). In the present case, Seyppel has abandoned Herodotus, and trusted to his own wit in inventing a sequel to his former work. He (in the person of a would-be poet laureate, ready to lampoon the reigning monarch if his ambition is not gratified) tells how the clever thief who married the daughter of the late Rhampsinitus contrived to obtain a plébiscite in his own favor, as against his wife, for the succession to the throne. A final spree on the eve of his coronation involves him in perils requiring all his craft to extricate himself. In the civil dissension Kirmsab acts as moderator, readily recognized as Bismarck by the three spikes on his helmet and by other signs. The fun is very good, but the ingenuity is not quite on a par with that of the legend of Herodotus. The archaeological make-up, however, even surpasses last year's performance, particularly in the cover, which is an excellent imitation of mummy cloth, and bears a solid green seal of King Ruppsippos (the "Er" of the story). Dr. Georg Ebers, in a published letter, testifies to his enjoyment of this burlesque, all the more because of its fidelity to Egyptian art. Caricaturist as he is, Seyppel here and there—as in the picture of Ruppsippos crawling through the drain, and in the laughable design at the very end of the book—indulges his sense of beauty, which may never, however, win him greater renown than his invention of this extraordinary mode of "illustration."

—The large attendance at the first concert for young people, which Mr. Theodore Thomas and his orchestra gave on Saturday afternoon at Steinway Hall, proved that there was a real

demand for such a series of entertainments. The audience consisted of young and old children in about equal proportions, and all the pieces on the programme were welcomed with signs of appreciation. There is plenty of pianoforte music specially designed for youthful performers and bearers, but for the orchestra the range of juvenile literature is not extensive, and the programmes have to be chosen, therefore, from the standard works of the great masters, preference being given to what is graceful in melody, simple in harmony and rhythm, and, if possible, connected with some tangible image or story which facilitates comprehension. These characteristics were found in Saturday's programme, which was as follows: Overture to "Preciosa"; Larghetto, Beethoven's Second symphony; an aria from "Magic Flute"; Scherzo and Wedding March, from "Midsummer Night's Dream"; ballet air, "Paris and Helene" (Gluck); Waldweben, from Wagner's "Siegfried." The Beethoven and Wagner selections might seem at first sight rather "heavy" for children, but they are not. The larghetto is as simple in melody and structure as one of those fairy tales, of Grimm or Andersen, which old and young alike appreciate; and Wagner's Waldweben is such a realistic translation into tones of the idyllic scene where Siegfried lies under a tree and listens to the rustling of the leaves and the twittering of the birds, that no one could fail to appreciate this tone-poem. The vocal numbers were sung with clear voice and distinct enunciation by Miss Amy Sherwin. None of the children showed any signs of fatigue to the end of the programme, and the best proof that the concert was appreciated was shown in the manner in which the ticket-office was surrounded at the close for seats for the next concert, which will take place on January 12, at 2 p.m. It will consist of the following programme, which is, if anything, even more appropriate than the first: Overture, "Magic Flute"; airs de ballet from Gluck's "Orpheus"; Allegretto, Beethoven's Eighth symphony; Schubert songs (Miss Ella Earle); Weber-Berlioz's "Invitation to Dance"; Rossini's "Tell" overture; variations on "God Save the Emperor," Haydn; Schumann's "Two Grenadiers" (Mr. Remmertz); Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette"; Strauss's "Blue Danube Waltz."

JAMES'S WILD TRIBES OF THE SUDAN.

The Wild Tribes of the Sudan: An Account of Travel and Sport, chiefly in the Basé Country. Being Personal Experiences and Adventures during Three Winters in the Sudan. By F. L. James, M.A., F.R.G.S. Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE appearance of this book at this particular time is certainly very opportune for the author and the publisher. Alleys are turned towards the Sudan, to see what new move will be made by El Mahdi and his horde of fanatical followers. Every one is anxious to know all that can be learned about those savage tribes which could, in a single battle, completely destroy an Egyptian army of 10,500 men, officered and commanded by Englishmen of rank and distinction. And if the book we have under consideration contained any information concerning the country and people of that part of the Sudan which is the field of the False Prophet's operations, the author's apology, in his preface, "for adding another to the numerous books of travel that have been written during the last few years on Africa," would be entirely unnecessary.

Unfortunately, however, for the reader in search of knowledge of the Sudan, the title is

misleading and deceptive in the highest degree. The mongrel people which our author very sparingly describes, are really not Sudanese at all. They are a very insignificant tribe dwelling in a border land which lies between Abyssinia and the Sudan. Abyssinia is a high mountainous plateau region. The Sudan is a vast region of rivers and plains, deserts and jungles, which extends from the Nile indefinitely westward, and comprehends many provinces and peoples. Between these two is a hilly, broken country, in a part of which dwell the Basé. Like their country, they are a half-and-half-race, the result of a mixture of the Abyssinians with the real negroes of the further interior, with perhaps a small infusion of Arab blood in their veins. There are other similar tribes in the vicinity of Abyssinia. The Bogos tribe and the Shohos, who inhabit the hill country lying between the northern provinces of Abyssinia and the Red Sea coast on either side of Massowah, are a very similar people—similarly located and similar in appearance, manners, customs, and general characteristics. These border tribes, living thus between the fierce, semi-civilized, nominally Christian Abyssinians on the one side, and the crafty, well-organized, though decaying Mohammedan Arabs on the other, enjoy the unenviable position of being a sort of buffers between national powers greater than themselves. The Swiss, under somewhat similar circumstances, have been compressed and consolidated into a most homogeneous unit, whose internal strength has been able to resist centuries of external attrition. The African border tribes, on the contrary, are ground into a kind of ethical powder, and are almost entirely devoid of tribal coherence. As Mr. James says of them, every man's hand is against them, and their hand against every man. Yet they are not friendly among themselves, and can hardly be said to have any tribal existence.

But when the inhabitants of a certain number of villages possess in common a predominance of certain characteristics, they are designated by a common tribal name. Such are the Basé, in whose country our author travelled and hunted during three seasons. His reasons for selecting their country were twofold. The Basé were an unknown people and their land a *terra incognita*. No Englishman had ever visited it except a Mr. Powell and his wife, who were murdered by the treacherous natives. But the grand charm which lured Mr. James and his party to this inhospitable region, and made them brave the craft and cruelty of a persecuted people, was that their country had not been "shot over," and was not "shot out" by hunters, as were other parts of Africa which were otherwise more attractive and more accessible.

And this gives us the reason not only for the journey, but for the book. The author is evidently a most enthusiastic hunter, and very proud of his prowess; and his book is little more than the diary of a huntsman. We have in the first few pages the usual description of preparations and outfitting for African travel; the gathering and organization of a party; the selection and securing of servants, waiters and cooks; and in this case even the employment of a doctor, who proved to be a personage very difficult to find to the entire satisfaction of the principals of the expedition. But in good time a start is made from England, and then comes the addition of Arab attendants in Cairo, followed by the trip to Suakin, and the gathering of camels, horses, porters, camel-drivers, and ostlers, and the organization of a caravan, with all the usual hindrances and delays caused by haggling traders. With all of these details readers of African travel are familiar *ad nauseam*. But we are

destined to have several repetitions of the same dose.

From Suakin to Cassala the party finally journeys over a desert route, and accomplishes a disagreeable march with but little incident worthy of note. The sickness and death of one of the servants show Mr. James to be a kind and thoughtful master, and here it may be mentioned that in all his travels, and under all circumstances, he seems to have been humane to the people with him, and to those among whom he went. This is in pleasant and striking contrast to the conduct of some travellers who have visited Africa for exploration or sport. At Cassala more preparations are made, more camels bought or hired, more camel-drivers obtained, and guides secured. And now, after having been with this party for one month and a half, and having followed their chief and chronicler through sixty pages of his book, we are invited to start on the long promised visit to the Basé, and the untried hunting-grounds which they inhabit. The route follows the dry bed of the Gash, camping places being found either where water stands in pools in the river's bed, or where wells have been dug by the natives. Sometimes the trail leaves the river to cut off a bend in the stream, and carries the caravan through the thorny jungles of the banks. The party finds game abundant *en route* and in the vicinity of the various camps, so that the larder is well supplied with the flesh of fowls and ruminating animals. But they are much disappointed at the scarcity of lions, elephants, giraffes, and other nobler game.

After two weeks of this life we are at last presented to the Basé near one of their small villages, on the 30th day of January. The next day, a larger village, named Koolookoo, is approached, and we become better acquainted with the people whom we were told in the beginning were so formidable that friends and well-wishers of our party had advised against visiting them. The Basé proved to be, however, a very timid folk. At the first sight of the approaching strangers, hundreds of men, women, and children fly from their homes, and clamber, in frightened crowds, up the almost inaccessible heights behind their village. Friendly signs and the display of presents bring about a palaver, which results in the villagers becoming not only very friendly, but distressingly affectionate. The whole population abandons the village and surrounds the camp, seeking presents of beads and strips of cloth, and provisions. Though they become troublesome to the travellers, they serve one useful purpose in acting as scavengers for the camp. They eat voraciously all cast-off parts of the game.

From Koolookoo the hunters advance by a few short marches further up the river, until they reach a point where it is called the Mareb, thus establishing a geographical point of some importance, namely, that the Gash and the Abyssinian river Mareb are one and the same stream. Game becomes very abundant, and the hunters have fine sport. Buffaloes are frequently "bagged," an ostrich is stalked, elephant tracks are seen, and our Nimrods begin to feel that their brightest anticipations are about to be realized. But disaster awaits them. Two of the party, while hunting, encounter a company of Abyssinians about a hundred strong. They endeavor to make friends with the new-comers, and foolishly lay down their arms as a sign of peaceful intentions. At once the Abyssinians pounce upon the rifles, seize the horses, strip the hunters of their paraphernalia and some of their clothing, spear their servant, who offers some resistance, and hustle the whole party about in a very rough manner. But they manage to escape from their treacherous assailants, and make

their way back to camp. Here confusion and fear reign supreme for a while. Camel-drivers are about to stampede; guides are grumbling; servants are trembling. The Englishmen succeed in restoring order, but find in a few days that it is inexpedient to remain longer where they are, and impossible to advance. So their steps are retraced to a station named Haikota, about three days' march from Cassala. From this point the party moves across the country to the Settite River, and spends three weeks more in hunting and fishing, the Settite being a beautiful running stream. This part of the narrative is perhaps the most interesting, but it is too nearly a repetition of what has gone before to justify an extended notice of it. From the Settite a long and tiresome journey is made to Massowah, *via* the Egyptian posts of Amideb and Keren or Sanheit.

Such is a brief outline of Mr. James's story. We shall now have something to say of the manner and style in which that story is told. Briefly, it is very badly told. The descriptions of scenery and topography are not at all graphic, though the excellent woodcuts, made from photographs taken from nature, show that a real lover of nature might easily have been stirred to enthusiasm in making pen-and-ink pictures. The account given of the Basé tribe is altogether inadequate, considering the fact that Mr. James claims to have been the first European to make their acquaintance. Even the hunting experiences which, as has been already remarked, form the burden of the book, are told in a style so tame and halting that one feels grieved that so good material should be so badly used. After reading Captain Cumming's spirited descriptions of his famous hunting exploits, one follows Mr. James's feeble narrative with a feeling of impatience. Sir Samuel Baker, too, not only shot well, but wrote well, and carried his reader with a rush through his hardy adventures. It is true, some critics who knew Sir Samuel well declare that the accounts of his deeds are too highly colored, or are even apocryphal in some cases. Yet no one denies that his books are very entertaining reading. Mr. James's style is often very clumsy, sometimes even ungrammatical, and generally colloquial and inelegant.

The publishers' part in the manufacture of this book is, if we except the more gaudy than tasteful cover, worthy of all praise. The paper and print are both excellent, and few palpable typographical errors mar the letterpress. The illustrations are generally beautifully engraved. The maps are well executed, and the one containing the author's itinerary through the Basé country contains some new and valuable geographical information.

Life of William Rollinson Whittingham, Fourth Bishop of Maryland. By William Francis Brand. With portrait and facsimiles. E. & J. B. Young & Co. 1883. 2 vols.

THE interest of these bulky volumes will be almost exclusively for Bishop Whittingham's co-religionists, and more particularly for such of these as are more deeply interested in ecclesiastical than in moral and spiritual things. Bishop Whittingham was an ecclesiastic in every fibre of his mind. Whatever of personal, social, or domestic interests he may have had, they were subordinate to his ecclesiastical vocation. Such, at any rate, is the impression that we get from this biography. But the reason of this may be that his biographer was attracted to him mainly on the ecclesiastical side. Certain it is that he has given us hardly a glimpse of any other. We have hundreds of pages of official correspondence, memoranda, etc., and we have hardly anything besides.

The life of Bishop Whittingham had a remarkable consistency. He was a Nazarite from the womb. The impulse of his character and career came from his mother, a woman of remarkable abilities, who assumed the sole responsibility of shaping his mind, resenting any interference, and she never abdicated her original position. So long as she lived she claimed the first place in his affections, the first voice in his affairs. Unable as a child to enjoy her Christmas presents because thinking "We must die," this intense religiosity marked every period of her life and was transmitted to her son. It is astonishing that he was ever able to hold an active and influential position among men, his childhood and his youth were nursed in such inviolable seclusion. Seeking entrance to the theological seminary, he was asked at what college he had graduated, and answered, "None; my mother has always taught me." "But who taught you Latin, Greek, and Hebrew?" continued the examiners. "My mother," he replied. At this time he is described as being nearly six feet in height and very thin, wearing a round-about jacket and a wide turn-over collar, making a most unclerical appearance. His fellow-students were at first inclined to laugh at him, but his genuine manliness soon compelled their admiration.

The account given of his wedding-day is as characteristic of the man as any passage in his biography. It was on the 15th of April, 1830, when he was twenty-four years old. He arose at a quarter after five, and after exercises of devotion read the last of Bishop Ravenscroft's sermons and commented on it. After breakfast he drove from New York to Orange, New Jersey, with a friend, the two conferring as they went "on the test of Christian standing from St. John v. 30, and also on the power of grace in the destruction of evil tempers from Luke iv. 33-36." Arrived at Orange, he spent an hour at the piano with his parents and sisters. After dinner he wrote out a sketch of a sermon on "Overcoming evil dispositions through the grace of God," "thus fixing the thoughts of the forenoon." Then he visited a sick parishioner and solaced him with prayer and Scriptural exposition. The remainder of the afternoon he spent alone in meditation and prayer. In the evening he wrote a sketch of a sermon on "The example of Christ," finishing it just in time to proceed to the marriage ceremony at the church. At the wedding supper he obtained from a hesitating parishioner "an almost promise to receive baptism, and a full acknowledgment of the necessity of so doing."

Here we have in little all the sphere of the good Bishop's life. Holding an office to which the taint of worldliness has frequently attached, a less worldly man than he, it would be safe to say, has never been a servant of the Church. He was narrow in his culture and his sympathies, but he brought to his ecclesiastical labors an entire devotion, an unwearying consecration. The temper of the man was as ascetic as that of Dominic or Francis; its habit different from theirs only because he fell upon a different time. His abjuration of the "poms and vanities" was no verbal matter. Not only the theatre but the oratorio he denied himself, as not tending to edification. Here was a nineteenth-century Puritan, an American Calvin, who would fain have made his diocesan rule as strict as Calvin's at Geneva. But he was a Puritan with a difference. He was very far from Puritanism in his delight in ceremonial observances. Romanizing tendencies, so called, were conspicuous in his speech and action. He magnified the ritual and the sacraments. Houses of religious celibates found favor in his eyes.

His earliest work was for the Sunday-School

Union. A rectorship in Orange followed; then work in New York at denominational editing and publishing, and the rectorship of St. Luke's. An incident of his labors here was the great fire in New York, on which he preached a sermon for which a captivated listener gave him \$20,000 cash for charitable purposes. Sickness, threatening consumption, drove him abroad in 1834 for fifteen months. He came back to theological professorship, which he exchanged in 1840 for the bishopric of Maryland, and he held this office till his death, October 17, 1879. He was born December 2, 1805.

The Maryland bishopric was no sinecure. Its affairs at Bishop Whittingham's coming were in the most depressed condition. Gradually he brought order out of chaos, and established a rule that reflected ample credit on his administrative ability. When the civil war broke out he threw himself cautiously but firmly on the Union side. A reviewer of these volumes in the *American Church Review* wishes "that the recording angel might drop a tear upon this episode of Bishop Whittingham's career and blot it out forever." But to many it will wear a very different appearance. His biographer is careful to inform us "how utterly he abhorred that spirit which was cherished as philanthropy and called abolitionism." Yet he held that the white population was more injured by slavery than the black, and the slaveholding portion most of all; also that its abolition was impossible, "and its attempt in any way by the North, an enormous crime." Here was an astonishing position for a man to hold. But more astonishing was his assertion that while holding slavery to be a great social evil, the wisest and best of the Southern people had "no hope of its being removed from their posterity." The war was not for him the dawn of such a hope. It was not slavery but secession that put the South in the wrong, and justified national coercion. The Bishop's thinking here was of a piece with all his thinking: authority, prescription, custom, tradition were his ultimate foundations. To find a rational basis for doctrine or conduct was no part of his ambition; but what seemed to him right, for any reason, to that he held fast. His adherence to the Union cost him many friends. He would not have swerved if it had cost him all.

So immersed was Bishop Whittingham in ecclesiastical affairs that his life, by whomsoever written, could not have been very interesting to the general reader; but his present biographer has made the worst of a bad matter. His style belies him if he does not hold that the use of language is to conceal our thoughts. A judicious writer could have made a book not half so large as this which would have helped to make the Bishop's fame endure a while. This is a premium upon the waters of oblivion, for except by a few ecclesiastical Dryasdusts it will not be read.

Telegraphic Determination of Longitudes in Japan, China, and the East Indies; with the Latitude of the Several Stations. By Lieut.-Commanders F. M. Green and C. H. Davis, and Lieut. J. A. Norris, U. S. N., in 1881 and 1882. Washington: Government Printing Office. 1883.

THE earlier geographic work of Lieutenant-Commander Green and his parties, in determining with modern precision the longitude and latitude of a large number of points on the globe, chiefly in the West Indies in 1877, and on the eastern coast of South America in 1878 and 1879, is well known. He has now added very largely to his already enviable record by the publication of the results of his later labors,

which establish the precise positions of a dozen eastern Asiatic stations with a probable accuracy far exceeding all the demands of navigation, and which will meet the needs of astronomy for a century to come.

The longitudes of very nearly all the prominent positions in the East Indian Archipelago, and on the shores of the China and Japan Seas and the Western Pacific Ocean have been referred by surveyors and hydrographers to one of the following points, viz.: Singapore, Batavia, Manila, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, and Yokohama, the accuracy of the chronometric measurements from these central points to the various capes, islets, mountains, towns, light-houses, and other prominent positions, some 3,000 in number, leaving little to be desired, were the longitudes of the initial points exactly known. Unfortunately this has not been the case. The longitudes of these secondary meridians, which have been accepted for the last forty years, have depended mostly upon observations of moon-culminations, made doubtless with great care, and with the best appliances available at the time, but liable, in common with all such determinations, to an uncertainty of from one to four minutes of arc. This uncertainty has, of course, affected in an equal degree all chronometric measurements from the meridians in question, and longitudes have consequently been shifted backward and forward by hydrographers of different nations on their respective charts, according as a greater or less weight was theoretically attached to various determinations of the initial point.

The proposed publication of new charts of the China Sea, on a large scale, by the Hydrographic Office afforded an additional inducement to attempt the removal of the uncertainties attending the longitudes in this part of the world; and the completion of the measurement from Europe to the Atlantic ports of South America having liberated the instruments used for that purpose, a party of officers was organized by the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the winter of 1880-1881, with the object of determining telegraphically, from one or more established meridians, the longitudes of the points in Eastern waters from which American, English, French, Spanish, and Dutch surveyors had made several thousand chronometric measurements. This work had been urged upon the Navy Department by the National Academy of Sciences by resolution at its April meeting in Washington, in 1880.

The established points were at Madras, in British India, and at Vladivostok, on the Siberian coast. The observatory of Madras has been for many years the point from which the longitudes of British India have been reckoned. The position of Suez was determined with great care in 1874, by the English transit-of-Venus astronomers; and in 1870 and 1877, officers of the great trigonometrical survey of India connected Madras with Suez, through the cables by way of Aden and Bombay. The cables of the Great Northern Telegraph Company in Eastern waters extend from Vladivostok to Nagasaki, Shanghai, Amoy, and Hong Kong, while those of the Eastern Extension Company join Hong Kong, Manila, Cape St. James, Singapore, and Madras, a branch extending from Singapore to Batavia, and to Port Darwin on the northern coast of Australia.

In pursuance of the execution of this work, the necessary instruments and observatories were despatched from New York to Yokohama by way of London and the Suez Canal, to avoid the frequent trans-shipment of the trans-Pacific route, and arrived safely in Japan in the middle of April, 1881. The U. S. S. *Pilgrim*, a small gun-boat attached to the Asiatic Squadron, was se-

lected to transport the officers and instruments from port to port, and Lieut.-Commanders F. M. Green and C. H. Davis, and Lieut. J. A. Norris, were detailed to make the observations, permission having been previously obtained from the companies owning the telegraph lines to use them for the exchange of time-signals, and from the various governments to set up instruments and make astronomical observations at the respective points.

It is not a little remarkable that, notwithstanding repeated applications regarding the subject, the officers of the Japanese Government neglected to designate some point authoritatively as the prime meridian of Japan. A permanent monument was, therefore, established on the grounds of the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, in such a position that when the meridian is decided upon, it can be conveniently and precisely connected with the chain of measurements. The first exchange of signals took place between Nagasaki and Yokohama on May 27, 1881, and the last measurements were made January 27, 1882, between Madras and Singapore, forming the completion of a chain 6,450 miles in length. The prime meridian of India passes through the observatory at Madras, and the kindness of Mr. Norman Pogson, the Government astronomer, greatly facilitated the connection of this long chain with the Indian meridian. The uniformly generous courtesy with which these officers of the American Government were attended is handsomely acknowledged by Mr. Green, and is worthy of especial note here:

"Our experience in other parts of the world," he says, "had prepared us for a cordial reception and efficient assistance at the hands of the gentlemen in charge of the various telegraph cables, and our anticipations were not in the least disappointed. Not only was every assistance given in the execution of the work, but at stations away from the cities, where the officers would otherwise have been obliged to live very roughly, the kindest hospitality was extended to them. The names of all to whom acknowledgments are due would include a complete list of the officials of the cable companies at each station. . . . The fact cannot be too strongly expressed that without the zealous and persevering co-operation of the telegraph officials, no such undertaking as this can be successful, and no one without absolute experience can realize the discouraging delays and difficulties which would be almost insurmountable without the cordial assistance of the members of the cable staff."

"It may not be out of place to state that the completion of this report terminates the association on duty of the three officers who have been principally engaged in the work, and who have successfully carried on similar undertakings together since 1877, two of them since 1874, without the slightest misunderstanding or breach of perfect harmony."

The conclusion of Mr. Green's longitude work in the Eastern seas affords a result of no inconsiderable moment, as illustrating the accuracy with which distant positions on the globe are telegraphically determinable. The cable-lines through Madras, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Vladivostok, employed by Mr. Green, give for the longitude of this last station Sh. 47m. 30.92s. Vladivostok has also been reached from Europe telegraphically across the overland lines of Siberia, and its position determined in 1875 by Colonel Scharnhorst, of the Russian Engineer Corps, to be Sh. 47m. 31.32s. The difference of the measurements by Siberia and by India thus is 0.39s.—a discrepancy of no great magnitude when the inevitable difficulties of the work and the vast lengths of longitude-chains are considered.

Mr. Green has prefixed to his volume a chart of the world, showing in an admirable way the principal lines of submarine cables used for longitude determinations by all the different governments which have been engaged in such enterprises.

The globe has now been measured in arc, with

a degree of accuracy closely approximating to the limit attainable with the modern instruments, from Yokohama (about 140° east of Greenwich) to San Francisco (about 120° west), leaving thus an arc of somewhat more than a quadrant, across the Pacific Ocean, still to be measured to complete the entire circuit.

Slavonic Literature. By W. R. Morfill, M. A. Published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education, appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. London, 1883.

This little book is a very timely and useful publication. It supplies a deeply felt want in English literature, for, as the author justly remarks, "there is nothing in our language on the subject, except the work of Mrs. Robinson (*Tolvj*), published in 1850, at New York, which is now out of date." Mr. Morfill treats, in ten chapters, of the "Classification of the Slavonic Races"; of their "Nomenclature"; of the "Early Literature" of the Russians, the Malo-Russians and White Russians, the Bulgarians, and the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes—together forming the eastern branch of the Slavs; of the "Early Literature" of Poland and of Bohemia; of the Wends in Saxony and Prussia; and of the extinct Polabes on the lower Elbe and the Baltic. The author's subjects are the growth and primitive development of the various Slavic languages, their folklore, and their earliest literary compositions—these exclusively—and the real title of his work is to be found in the running-title, "Early Slavonic Literature."

On the title-page, however, the word "Early" has been dropped, a serial heading, "The Dawn of European Literature," being placed above the title. Advertisements shorn of this heading may attract many a reader and purchaser anxious to obtain information about the lives and the masterpieces of Lermontoff and Pushkin, Tolstoi and Tchernyshevski, Mickiewicz and Krasinski, or other famous Slavic writers of our century and the preceding one. Such a purchaser will find to his surprise that the works of these authors are completely ignored, but will also easily discover that the book contains sound "Christian knowledge" fully worth the price, and much curious information about things he never dreamed of. For Mr. Morfill has executed his "compilation . . . from original authorities" with conscientious diligence, and with comprehensive linguistic and literary learning. In fact, if he has erred, it is by presenting to the common reader too much that is interesting only to the assiduous student of Slavic lore. His sources are the very best, and his topics well selected, but he is too fond of names, original terms, and titles. His unrhymed translations of Slavic songs are neatly executed. Among them are two gems of Serb popular poetry, ballads referring to the fatal battle of Kosovo, or properly Kosovo Polje (Blackbird Field), in which the army, the King, and the independence of Servia perished by the sword of the Turk.

The date of this battle, June 15, 1389, is correctly given on p. 8; on page 158 it is changed into "the 10th of June, 1388." We have noticed several other slips, mostly owing to careless revision—such as "Famerayer" (page 3) for Fallmerayer, and "Sineus" (page 26) and "Sineous" (page 28) as identical names—but they are not numerous. The author has made a very laudable attempt "to spell the proper names of those Slavonic nations which use the Cyrillic alphabet on a fixed and accurate plan"—which is very rarely done, as we have repeatedly pointed out in the columns of this journal—and has naturally "retained the original orthography" of "the names of those Slavonic peoples who use the Latin alphabet." But the want of the neces-

sary diacritical marks used by the Western Slavs—which it is surprising that the publishing society did not find means to procure—compelled him to use such misleading spellings as “casopis” for *časopis* (pronounced *tčasopis*), and “Jagić” for *Jagič* (pronounced *yaghijč*). Why he invariably uses “Slavonic” for Slavic, while he constantly uses “Slavs,” which was formerly avoided on account of its un-English termination, we are at a loss to explain. It is, perhaps, owing to this constant use of “Slavonic” for Slavic (Ger. *Slavisch*, which is different from *Slawonisch*) that he scrupulously refrains from introducing Slavonia proper (*Slawonien*) among the countries and districts inhabited by the Slavs, always covering it by the term Croatia, Hungary, or Austria, each in its widest sense. The geographical references of the author are altogether very lax. On page 2, Northeastern Hungary is forgotten as one of the seats of the Ruthenes (“Rousines”), and the Serbo-Croats are made to inhabit the “Principality” of Servia, following a Russian author who wrote before Servia became a kingdom. According to page 6, “the Russian language is hemmed in on the west by Polish, Magyar, and Rumanian, on the south by Little-Russian”; but Russian, in the sense of Great-Russian, in contradistinction to Little-Russian—as here spoken of—is hemmed in west by the latter idiom, and separated by it from both Magyar and Rumanian. On page 39, Buda is explained to be “the name of one of the parts of Pest”—an explanation equally uncalled for and incorrect: Buda and Pesth form now one municipality, the capital city Budapest, but neither is a part of the other, and both may be presumed to be equally well known to readers of so learned a book as the one before us.

Political Recollections: 1840-1872. By George W. Julian. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo.

MR. JULIAN was one of the earliest of the anti-slavery men who took the question into politics by the organization of the old “Liberty Party.” He was also one of the first who gained a seat in Congress upon anti-slavery issues. He continued an active and honorable career in the Republican party down to 1872, when he supported Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, and has since continued to act with the Democratic party, though he has held no office. His ‘Recollections’ are therefore confined to the time when he was in close relations with those whom he now opposes, and was among the most unsparing of the denouncers of the principles and policy of those with whom he now fraternizes. The publication of this book is very good evidence, however, that he is not ashamed of his earlier career, and sees little in it to regret or apologize for. A few casual admissions that he was probably led by partisan heat to judge too harshly of some things, are the only indications that he has changed his point of view. This is honorable to him, for it implies that his present political attitude does not seem to him inconsistent with his former one, and that he looks upon the political questions of to-day as so different from those of twenty years ago that party lines cannot be quite the same, or have the same significance.

Mr. Julian was always a man of strong opinions, and has a vigorous and generally clear way of stating them. His loves and his hates were also intense. It is quite natural, therefore, that we should find the story of his personal share in the conflicts of his active career spiced with sketches of his great contemporaries, in which they are painted with the colors they had to him, and not always those in which their own friends would have presented them. It is plain, for instance, that no love was lost between him-

self and Governor Morton. They had been boys together in the same district school in Indiana, but their friendship turned to rivalry when Julian became an Abolitionist, while Morton grew into a Democratic politician. Morton was never thoroughly “reconstructed” in his eyes, or, if so, it was but a short time before Julian himself learned to look upon the work of the Republican party as done. Morton’s hostility within the party was hardly less galling than his opposition when they were in rival camps. The picture of the “great war Governor” is not unfairly drawn, and will be of use in helping the reader to form a true conception of the man who is placed by his friends almost too high for frail humanity.

Interesting incidents concerning Lincoln, Thaddeus Stevens, Stanton, Chase, and other contemporaries are pleasantly told, and are worth a place in the literature of the time. The judgment of history will hardly give Mr. Julian credit for the sagacity and leadership which he perhaps feels should be accorded him; but his book will be found a useful narrative of the personal experience of a public man with just claims to considerable prominence. It sometimes tries too much to be a history, and so loses something of the zest of autobiography without grasping questions and events with the strength which real history demands. The line may not be easy to draw, but the reader becomes conscious at times of the treatment being something short of either style of writing. A fuller stock of personal incident might easily have been gathered, as it strikes us, and the work would have been improved by it. The history would then be chiefly the assumed thread on which the narrative would be strung, and we should not have the sense of disappointment that we have mentioned at finding the historical questions unsatisfactorily discussed.

Index Canonum, the Greek Text, an English Translation, and a Complete Digest of the Entire Code of Canon Law of the Undivided Primitive Church. Second edition, revised and enlarged: with a Dissertation on the Seventh Canon of Ephesus and the Chalcedonian Decree of Doctrinal Liberty. By John Fulton, D.D., LL.D., etc. New York: E. & J. B. Young & Co. 1883. 1 vol. 8vo.

IT is creditable to American theological scholarship that so learned and purely technical a work as this should have been called to a second edition. Yet we cannot but regret that the peculiar views of the author should have forced him to limit its usefulness by restricting it to those councils of the early Church which he regards as having been rendered binding on the whole body of Christians by the decrees of Chalcedon. The distinction practically is factitious. The canons of Ancyra, Neo-Cesarea, Gangra, Antioch, and Laodicea, which he admits, were never respected by the Latin Church when it chose to disregard them; while the proceedings of the local councils of Africa and of the West, which he excludes, are quite as interesting as the others in the light which they shed upon the organization and customs of the Church. No student can obtain an acquaintance with the development of doctrine and practice without an attentive study of the whole; and if Dr. Fulton had extended his scope to that of the excellent and convenient manual of Bruns—‘Canones Apostolorum et Conciliorum Siecc. iv.-vii.’—with an alphabetical digest of subjects on the same admirable plan which he has applied to his more limited selection, he would have performed a work which would have entitled him to the thanks of all scholars.

From this larger enterprise, however, he is excluded by the very object and purport of the work, which seems, from his Preface, to be the proving that all the subtleties of orthodox theology are useless; that the definitions of the really ecumenical councils—the only ones under the undisputed guidance of the Holy Ghost—concerned themselves alone with the nature and divinity of Christ; that, consequently, this is the only tenet necessary to salvation in Christ, and, therefore, that the largest liberty of conscience and freedom of thought may be safely enjoyed by Christians who hold to the Niceno-Constantinopolitan symbol, difference of views upon all else being comparatively unimportant (pp. xxi.-vi.). So far as it goes, Dr. Fulton’s object is a most praiseworthy one, and if he could persuade the churches to adopt it the world would be spared much objurgation and unseemly consigning of fellow-Christians to the bottomless pit. Yet it is not easy for a layman to enter into the frame of mind which enables a theologian to decide in detail what was meant by Christ’s promises that the gates of hell should not prevail against His Church, and that he would send the Holy Ghost to guide His Church unto all truth (pp. xii., xiii.). The latter promise, especially, would appear to be so general in its character, that it seems rather a beginning of the question to decide *ex cathedra* that it did not refer to historical truth, or scientific truth, or truth about the creation, or even truth about the authorship of the canon of Scripture; and it is, perhaps, an abuse of the argument by exclusion when we are gravely assured that it is thus proved that the definitions of faith by the General Councils are not merely the absolute truth, but the whole truth.

Neither can we exactly share Dr. Fulton’s pious exultation when he contemplates the wisdom of Providence in divinely preserving the Catholic Church from all doctrinal aberrations by preventing the holding of any real General Council since the Third of Constantinople, and thus precluding any definitions of faith, since the seventh century, by an authoritative body acting under the guidance of the Holy Ghost. To use his own words (p. xxi.): “The way in which the providence of God actually *has* saved the Church has been by suffering the holding of General Councils to become impossible. Thus the wrath and sinfulness of men has been made to subserve the safety of the Church.” This new utility of schism and error is well worth recognition, but perhaps the innumerable multitude of souls which have incurred perdition through this schism and error would have preferred to be preserved from it by occasional General Councils, which, under the operation of the Holy Ghost, could certainly not have imperilled the safety of the Church. In fact, it is not easy to determine in what consists this saving of the Church, or how it has enured to the salvation of mankind. There appears to be some mysterious entity, known as “the Catholic Church,” which “alone hath not erred, but hath been wonderfully saved from error.” This, as well as we can make out, consists of the whole body of Christians; but in this case the whole is not the sum of its parts, for all its parts have erred, and thus have not been saved from error—“as the Churches of Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch have erred, so also the Church of Rome hath erred, and the Church of England hath erred.”

We part from Dr. Fulton with the sincerest respect for his learning, and for the objects to which he devotes that learning, but we greatly fear that his methods savor too much of the sixteenth century to produce their wished-for effect upon generations that have so far outgrown them. It will require other arguments than his to reunite

juring sects, and to bring about the reconciliation of science with religion.

The Prometheus Bound of Aeschylus; with Notes and an Introduction by R. H. Mather, of Amherst College. Boston: John Allyn, 1883.

MAKERS of classical text-books are prone to forget the important difference between what belongs in the text-book and what should be reserved for the class-room—between what a student should have before him as he prepares his lesson, and what should be used to quicken his wits and broaden his views after the lesson has been prepared. Many editors put into their notes all that they have found useful in their own instruction. The answer to every question is given before it is raised, the clue to every difficulty is offered to the student before he appreciates the difficulty, and the appropriate illustration is presented before his appetite is awakened. His wits and his judgment are not properly trained.

Elementary text-books have long been of the character which has been described. In order to meet the wants of young men who are preparing themselves for college, most of the common editions of the 'Anabasis' of Xenophon are arranged with full grammatical references and notes to explain all but the simplest constructions. They are a system to teach "Greek without a master." This is a great injury to the preparatory schools. Methods have improved of late years, but there is far too much reciting and not enough teaching. Boys go to college without knowing how to attack a difficult sentence in Greek or Latin. Their commentaries have rendered it unnecessary for their teachers to instruct them in methods. It is much as it would be if mathematical problems were furnished with notes referring to this and that principle and rule which had been already stated, in order to enable every careful student to solve each problem without the teacher's aid. Such text-books make possible what is known as a brilliant recitation—a fluent translation and ready answers to all ordinary questions. They are popular with teachers and pupils. They reduce the mental exertion and mental gymnastics to a minimum. The effort of conducting a recitation where one of these books is used, is far less than that of leading the class on from principle to principle by the Socratic method, until the solution of the difficulty is evident. The books are sometimes made so perfect as to kill the recitation. Few teachers can add to the notes more than gleanings of wisdom. Cramming upon the notes is the sole end of work, in some cases. The recitation is made a mere examination to make sure that the notes have been carefully studied. It is considered warm praise of a text-book to say that it has brought the work within the comprehension of a learner; but this is the teacher's business, not the editor's. The editor should simply prepare the way for the teacher. Most of our college students have competent teachers in Latin and Greek, and the less experienced teachers are the very men whose instruction is most deadened by too full information in the notes.

A typical example of exuberant text-books is the handsome volume before us, filled with matter with which teachers have been wont to interest their classes. The class room origin of the work is manifest on every page in chatty sentences and fervid eloquence. We can imagine the quiet, appreciative smile of the class which would greet the remark (when the ocean nymphs say that they have put away shame-faced modesty to visit the fettered Titan), that "this training by

Oceanus of his children to be retiring and respectful is quite in contrast with certain modern manners of the young"; and when, in another place, on v. 560, he would tell them that in later ages in Greece the Homeric custom of buying wives was reversed. "In fact, parents were so anxious to dispose of their daughters that suitors advanced in years were quite acceptable." Such remarks and side-hits at the modern generation are unappreciated in the quiet of a boy's study.

The book evidently is intended to be a repertory of our elementary knowledge of this play. The editor is over-anxious to say all that can be said, to leave nothing for the teacher to do. This is not only an error in itself, according to our view, but it leads him to fields with which he seems to be unacquainted. E. g., early in the play Zeus is called by Aeschylus the new *pytanis* of the gods. This prompts a note which tells us about the *pytanes* at Athens (including some details which rested on the weakest foundation and were refuted long ago), not considering that Zeus is represented not as one of a college of officers like those of Athens, but as ruling alone as the *pytanis* did in other Greek cities, of which the note does not afford a hint. A more striking example of the working of the editor's method is where the Titan Prometheus, hated by the gods and bound in an untroubled wilderness, far from the race of men which he has befriended, calls upon the elements—the "swift-winged breezes," the "many-twinkling smile of ocean," and the "all-seeing orb of the sun"—to behold his wrongs. This mention of the sun suggests to Professor Mather a note on sun worship, and next on the colossal statue of the sun-god at Rhodes, which he says was 70 feet (sic, for cubits) high and "bestrode the harbor." By the shades of Lysippus and Chares, in what attitude did the editor conceive that statue of Helios? The entrance to the harbor is something over 600 feet wide at the narrowest place, and a statue 70 or even 105 feet high could hardly bestride it and preserve the grace and dignity of the sun-god. A little more vivid imagination in this case would have supplied the lack of the learning which we expect. It is almost unnecessary to add that no ancient authority countenances Professor Mather's extraordinary statement.

In general, the editor's knowledge of antiquities seems very superficial. He says that Argus was "probably represented as a herdsman with form only dimly visible to the audience." How that would be possible in the clear light of the Athenian stage it is not easy to understand. The introduction is filled with matter which strikes us as so strange that we wonder whether the author has not received a special revelation, on gold plates, concerning the Greek theatre. But we find that most of the novelties are crudities or long-explored fancies. To say that it was Aeschylus who "made the rude chorus quiet and refined, and in place of their boisterous, extempore effusions taught them regular dances and wonderful poetry," is to forget Alcman, Stesichorus, Simonides, and the rest. The statement that "in Greece no play was given till it had met the approval of a select body of critics" is unsupported. That certain *cunei* of the theatre were "especially assigned" to women seems to be borrowed from an old edition of Becker's 'Charicles'; it was refuted in 1848. That a particular spot in the centre of the stage "was raised, and was used in the most important recitative passages," is contrary to reason, and has no support from ancient or modern authorities. That the "thymele" was of square form, raised as high as the stage, was rendered improbable when the ruins of the great theatre at Athens were uncovered, in 1862. The editor seems to have learned little from the ex-

cavation of this theatre, as he knows nothing of the excavations at Dodona.

Of new interpretations there are but few. This is perhaps no loss if others were to be like that of v. 689, where we read: "keep (her) off." This is addressed to Pro. [sic] by the chorus, whose purity is shocked by the story of Io, and they wish to avoid all contact with such an accursed creature." The situation is as follows: Prometheus had been relating to the chorus the woeful fate of Io until they break out, "Hold off," i. e., "Cease thy tale," and then say that they never thought that so strange a story should come to their ears, that such woes should chill their souls. Not a word indicates that their "purity is shocked." The editor elsewhere also foists in a mention of Io's "sin" which is not in the mind of Aeschylus.

The editor tells us he has illustrated the play from itself, and yet, when the same or a similar construction is found more than once in the play, instead of referring to these examples he refers to those which are collected in Goodwin's 'Moods and Tenses.' So an unnecessary etymology is repeated on 23 and 336. In spite of the fine rhetoric, the full meaning of the original is not always given in idiomatic English in the translations. Two or three times the editor slips in the meaning of a word. On 452 either the printer or the editor is responsible for a bad mistake in the construction of the Greek. Professor Mather very properly avoids a show of learning, which some have striven to gain by frequent mention of German authorities. The book is intended for the beginner in the study of the Greek drama, and, therefore, avoids the more difficult questions connected with the myth of Prometheus and the arrangement of the trilogy as to which we are told little more than that in the trilogy "the character of Zeus as an all wise, just, and benevolent father of all must have been clearly portrayed." Most teachers will regret that the book does not contain the fragments, in the Greek and in Cicero's translation, of the 'Prometheus Loosed.'

Recueil de Lettres Allemandes, reproduites en écritures autographiques pour exercer à la lecture des manuscrits allemands. Quatrième édition augmentée, etc. Publié par P. Levy. Paris: Hachette et Cie.

The German Newspaper Reading Book. Containing extracts from forty newspapers. The orthography revised according to the new rules. Compiled and edited by W. T. Jeffcott and G. J. Tossell. Paris: Hachette & Co.; Boston: Schoenhof, 1883.

THERE is certainly to be no lack of means for introducing the present generation to a knowledge of the modern languages. Among recent works having this aim two publications of Hachette & Co. deserve mention as specimens of practical enterprise. M. Levy, an inspector general of instruction in modern languages, who has done much for the study of German in French schools by editing and translating the principal German classics of the eighteenth century, has prepared a collection of German letters autographically reproduced, in order to afford opportunity for practice in reading German script. The work contains 295 pages in a great variety of handwriting, embracing 298 letters, many of which are facsimiles of communications from the most familiar names in German literature. Excellent judgment has been displayed in selecting the subject-matter. In the first part of the volume the usual assortment appears of invitations and announcements, epistles of condolence, of inquiry and of apology, which one expects to discover in the complete letter-writer; but many of the originals have become historic,

Among the letters of reproach, for instance, one finds the well-known remonstrance addressed by Klopstock to Goethe in reference to the latter's wild career with the Duke in the early days at Weimar, and Goethe's equally well-known incisive reply. The second part contains specimens of commercial letters, circulars, drafts and receipts, while the third part is devoted to military instructions, despatches, and orders of the day. The closing document is a facsimile order signed by the Emperor William! The volume is primarily intended for use in the military school at Saint-Cyr, as a kind of exercise in modern diplomatics; and we can conceive no more ready and agreeable method of familiarizing one's self with the intricacies of German chirography than by the use of M. Lévy's collection, which, so far as we are aware, is unique in variety and extent.

The second work alluded to is intended to acquaint the reader with the vocabulary and style peculiar to current newspaper literature, and forms the companion to a similar work issued recently in French. Originally intended to acquaint the reader with the living language of daily life without the necessity of introducing the obnoxious French novel or the equivocal French journal, the latter publication was found to be so successful that its companion has soon followed. The joint editors are two English scholars. It is a compilation of use to those desiring to enter competitive examinations, as well as to those who wish to become acquainted with the current vocabulary of the press. The style of the extracts is correct if not classic, and the variety is entertaining. Items from *Kladderadatsch*, the *Berliner Wespen*, and other comic sheets, alternate with the more serious contents of the *Kölnische Zeitung* and the *Neue Freie Presse*. Among the topics discussed are Cetewayo's captivity, the Egyptian war, Garfield's assassination, the Panama canal, President Arthur, the Irish troubles, and American strikes. Several pages of well-arranged advertisements conclude the selections.

The Story of My Heart. An Autobiography. By Richard Jefferies, author of 'The Gamekeeper at Home,' etc. Boston: Roberts Bros.

WHAT it has pleased Mr. Jefferies to call "an autobiography" is actually a discussion of problems in psychology, under the guise of a narrative of personal experience. The ordinary reader will hardly follow the passionate subtlety of his arguments, but no one can read without admiration his exquisite descriptions of nature. They have that wonderful accuracy and intimacy of knowledge which made the author's earlier books so remarkable, and they have something more. Choose which we may, the lonely splendor of mid-day on the great downs, or the crowded rush of mid London—"the vortex and whirlpool, the centre of human life today"—they are all, we know not whether to say exalted or illuminated by the intense desire to surprise the secret of Nature, the mystery of life. "Full well aware that all has failed, yet, side by side with the sadness of that knowledge, there lives on in me an unquenchable belief, thought burning like the sun, that there is yet something to be found, something real; something to give each separate personality sunshine and flowers in its own existence now—something to shape this million handed labor to an end and outcome, leaving accumulated sunshine and flowers to those who shall succeed."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Brehm's Thierleben. Chromo ed. Parts 105-112. B. Westermann & Co.
Caddy, Mrs. Adrian Bright: A Novel. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.
Carroll, L. Rhyme? and Reason? Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
Christians Folio: Music. Richard S. Sanfield. 50 cents.
Clews, J. French Celebrities. Part II. Funk & Wagnalls. 15 cents.
Edward, Cardinal Archbishop H. The Eternal Priesthood. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.
Encyclopaedia Britannica. Vols. xv., xvi. Charles Scribner's Sons.
Genung, J. F. Tennyson's In Memoriam, Its Purpose and its Structure: a Study. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
Goldsmith, E. Bibliotheca Curiosa. An Account of King Charles the Second's escape from Worcester. From the Pepys MSS. Edinburgh: Privately Printed. Greenwood, Grace. Queen Victoria. Her Girlhood and Womanhood. Illustrated. John R. Anderson and Henry S. Allen.

Halévy, L. L'Abbé Constantin. W. B. Jenkins. 60 cents.
Kroestlin, J. Life of Luther. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.
Lawson, J. D. The Law of Expert and Opinion Evidence Reduced to Rules. St. Louis: F. H. Thomas & Co.
Lacy, W. M. An Examination of the Philosophy of the Unknown, as Expounded by Herbert Spencer. Philadelphia: Benjamin F. Lacy.
Linton-Stoddard, English Verse: Dramatic Scenes and Characters; Translations: Ballads and Romances. 3 vols. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.00.
Lorne, Marquis of. Memories of Canada and Scotland: Speeches and Verses. Montreal: Dawson Frothingham.
Lowe, Martha P. Memoir of Charles Lowe. Boston: Cuppens, Updike & Co.
Maudslay, Dr. H. Body and Will: an Essay Concerning Will in its Metaphysical, Physiological, and Pathological Aspects. D. Appleton & Co.
Metz, Prof. V. de. Hand-Book of Modern Palmistry. Thompson & Moreau.
Nabuco, J. O Abolitionismo. London: Abraham Kingdon.
Oberholzer, Mrs. S. L. Hope's Heart Bells: a Romance. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.25.
One of the Shepherds of Bethlehem. A Poem. Pittsfield, Mass.: J. B. Harrison.
Otis, J. Raising the Pearl: a Story. Harper & Brothers. \$1.
"Ouida." Frescoes, etc. Dramatic Sketches. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. \$1.25.
Owen, N. Her Second Love. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.
Peterson, Dr. F. Poems and Swedish Translations. Buffalo: Peter Paul & Bro. \$1.50.
Reiss and Stübel. The Necropolis of Ancon in Peru. Part 9. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$7.50.
Ritter, F. L. Music in England. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
Ritter, F. L. Music in America. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00.
Rölfe, W. J. Shakspere's Tragedy of Titus Andronicus. Harper & Brothers.
Ruskin, J. Dust of Gold. Ashurst. [Fors Clavigera; new series.] John Wiley & Sons. 10 cents each.
Severini, G. The Surgeon's Daughter. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 15 cents.
Scribner, G. H. Where Did Life Begin? Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
Seyppel, C. M. Er, Sie, Es, 4to. Ägyptische Humoreske. Düsseldorf: Fries Bagel.
Skelding, Susie B. Maple Leaves and Golden Rod. White, Stokes & Allen. \$1.50.
Skelding, Susie B. Songs of Flowers. White, Stokes & Allen. \$1.50.
Souvenirs d'Amérique et de France. Par un Cr'ole. Paris: Bourget Cales; New York: F. W. Chistern.
Stewart, Mrs. G. E. The Burnhams: a Novel. G. W. Carleton & Co.
Thiersant, P. D. de. De l'Origine des Indiens du Nouveau Monde et de leur Civilisation. Paris: Ernest Leroux.
Thomas, Annie. Jenifer: a Novel. Harper & Brothers. 20 cents.
Townsend, Gen. E. D. Anecdotes of the Civil War in the United States. D. Appleton & Co.
Trumbull, Rev. H. C. Kadish-Barnea: Its Importance and probable Site. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$5.
Tuttle, Prof. H. History of Prussia to the Accession of Frederic the Great. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.25.
Vandegrift, Margaret. The Queen's Body-guard: a Story. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. \$1.50.
Wickes, Dr. S. Sepulture: Its History, Methods, and Sanitary Requisites. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co.

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